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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,534—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

SULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
15th July	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th „	PERSIA	7951		
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,6[illegible]5	Verron	19th Aug. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on TUESDAY 11th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 19th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Bombay, 10th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	„ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5121	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS; SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS, THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.

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YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

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CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

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DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

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ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed „ „ „	52	8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40	0
Embossed „ „ „	20	8
Plain „ „ „	17	0
New Art „ „ „	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from ... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver „ „	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21	0
„ „ 9 „ „	80	0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

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30 lbs. bag, Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.
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WELL FITTING SHIRTS.

		½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill		10	8
Soft Gauze		18	0
Fancy Oxford		21	0
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Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs. 24-0	27	0
	„ 30-0	33	0
Double Collars	„ 3 0	3	12

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SOMALI	2635	Wrinker	17th July
GENERAL	2351	Pens	31st July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1905.

ALL PERSONS CONCERNED ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the INTERIM INJUNCTION granted at the instance of BERTIE SMITH & Co., Ld., by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 16th January, 1905, against HERRLINGNER to restrain him and his agents and servants from importing Odol into India, Burma and Ceylon except through the said Company was, by an order dated 29th June, 1905, confirmed against the said Herr Lingner and Others.

It has since come to the knowledge of the said Company, who claim to have the sole right of importing Odol into India, Burma and Ceylon, that some unknown persons are importing Odol into India and Burma, without the knowledge and consent of the Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to ALL SUCH PERSONS that legal steps will be taken at their risk as to the consequences to restain them from importing Odol notwithstanding the said injunction.— Dated this 5th day of July, 1905.

J. STANLEY SMITH.
Managing Director.

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STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions, they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or leg leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to

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JUST in hand the following BRAND CIGAR is mild and flagrant and we recommend to every smoker only the following 4 brands :—

LA PARLA de ORIENT,

Rung Victoria, per box 100	11	0
High Life in the East, per box 50	4	0
Landress, per box 100	6	0
2A Habano per box 100	4	8

And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. E. GOREY & GO.,
NAVAL TAILORS, TOBACCONISTS, SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
OPPOSITE SOUNDY & Co.
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.'

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF DRAWING TODDY AND GATHERING COCOANUTS, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th July, 1905, at 3 p.m. The several right for the period of one year from 1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz:—Drawing toddy, tending date-trees, and gathering cocoanuts from trees situated at Kerole, Chembur, Gowalia Tank Road, Foras Road, Warli, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Mahim, Mooree Road, &c.

For details and conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NO MORE ICE.—A Boon to Mankind. The SIMPLEX "WATER COOLER" will cool water or any liquid almost to a freezing point in two minutes. A child can monopolate it, Cheap, simple and durable. German silver, Rs. 4, Zinc, Rs. 2-4—R. D. MEHRA, LAHORE.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe. As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., Grahams Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

AN ENGLISHMAN (Journalist) Newly arrived is anxious to find QUARTERS as PAYING GUEST with private English family (no boarding houses.) Box No. 67 S., care of "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	13	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	5	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	12	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	2	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	12	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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Miss M [illegible]rice	5	0	0
W E Mathews	5	0	0
Earl Feversham	10	0	0
Countess Feversham	5	0	0
Messrs Jonas and Colver, per Major E Grant Burls	25	0	0
Miss K C Button	2	0	0
Mrs. Liddell	1	0	0
Sir Louis W Dane, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.	10	0	0
Colonel H. C. Morse	2	0	0
Mrs. E Stephenson	1	0	0
John W Reid	1	1	0
Mrs Isabella Bayly	5	0	0
Miss A E McKowan	5	5	0
Leathersellers' Company	21	0	0
Total	4,618	18	7

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	70,597	3	3
Head Master of Lal Bazar Vernacular School, Broach	6	13	0
K. R. Nanjiani, Broach	10	0	0
Jeychund Kuberdas Dalal, Broach	2	0	0
Bhimbhai Naranji Desai, Broach	2	0	0
Hiralal Mulchund Mehta, Broach	2	0	0
Pherozsha Pestonji Kapadia, Broach,	2	0	0
Master Muncherji Darasha Kapadia, Broach	2	0	0
Master Haribhai Zaverbhai Amin, Broach	2	0	0
Master Thakorlal Hiralal Vakil, Broach	2	0	0
Smaller subscriptions, Broach	37	4	0
In sacred memory of Sorabji Doosabhoy Ghandhy	2	0	0
Peroshaw B. R. Mody	30	0	0
Amount collected by Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers	600	0	0
Total	71,397	4	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Reim, 725 tons, Captain H Olsen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3101 tons, Captain S R Hartley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ras Bera, 1499 tons, Captain A G Morris, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Terrier, 1008 tons, Captain H Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from 15th June with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain R S Butler, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain J H Royan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 28th June, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2,532 tons, Captain F W Shickell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull 7th June with a general cargo and one cabin passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, 2752 tons, Captain A Bilaffer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Colenso s	Shickell	Hull, June 7
	Terrier s	Nelson	Bangkok, June 15
10	Hoseinee s	Royan	Jeddah, June 28

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Itola s	Hartley	Calcutta
	Marq Bacquehem s	Bilaffer	Calcutta, &c
	Reim s	Olsen	Bangkok, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Africa, Butler, for Persian Gulf
" Ras Bera, Morris, for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Capri, for China
" Nawab, for Calcutta, &c
" Hoseinee, for Jeddah, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
6	Argenfels	Antwerp
7	Sealda	Rangoon
7	Wildenfels	Middlesbro'
8	Golconda	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer India, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived in London on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, arrived in London on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 7th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga passed Lisbon on the morning of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left Suez on the afternoon on the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—125 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 770 bales cottonwaste and fly H E Bode and Sons; 30 bales wool S Ebrahim; 21 bales wool J Karra; 12 bales wool B Hurbhum; 429 bales wool C Nanjee; 1045 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 122 cwt condiments Merwanjee P. o. Jiejee and Sons.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Amaryllis s—1018 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—125 cwt olibanum S Ramjanally.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Alpine s—100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 2001 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 997 cwt linseed John Fachiri 700 bales cotton Bamjee and Co.

R Rubattino s—50 tons old iron E B Parekh.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s 50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co,
Vauxhal Bridge s—8100 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES

R Rubattino s—4002 cwt castorseed S C Italiana; 100 bales cotton Glade Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Company.
Havraise s—1050 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Boscombe s—50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton 1000 cwt groundnuts and 1000 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros.

Grantley Hall s—6000 cwt wheat N Khairaz and Co; 165 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

Wharfedale s—1000 cwt wheat N Khairaz and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—63 cwt cloves H Rowjee 18 cases opium P and O Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, July 11 1905.

1 There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this evening from 5-30 p.m.—Dress plain clothes.
2 There will be practice for the Assault of Arms at the Town Hall this evening from 5-30 p.m.
3 There will be practice at Tent Pegging this morning on the Church Gate Sands at 7 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay July 11, 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head Quarters is available for practice daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

2 Extract from India Army Orders No 328 dated 22nd May, 1905 is published for information:—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their khaki coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

By Order,
A R. SHARP, Captain.
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R Hodgins 72nd Punjab's is appointed to be an Asst Comr of the 4th grade in Burma.

In modification of the Home Dept notification No 420 dated the 3rd May 1904 the services of Lieut R E Christophers M B, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay—Capt H A F Knapton I M S Bombay, Maj J B Jameson M B I M S Bombay and Capt V B Bennett M B I M S Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces—Capt R G Turner I M S Bengal and Capt H J Walton M B F R C S I M S Bengal.

The services of Maj C W Field late officiating Cantonment Magte Ferozepur are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magte.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (REVENUE).

Col J W A Morgan Inspector Genl Civil Veterinary Dept is granted one month and nineteen days' privilege leave with effect from 11th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Maj H T Pease Principal Punjab Veterinary College Lahore is appointed to officiate as Inspector-Genl Civil Veterinary Dept during the absence on privilege leave of Col J W A Morgan.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj C Archer an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class held the appointment of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan from the 18th March to the 3rd April both days inclusive.

Lieut H Lewis Indian Army is provisionally appointed to be Adjutant of the Cavalry section of the Zhob Levy Corps with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The entries regarding the officiating promotion to the grade of Director of Mr R O Lees of the Indian Telegraph Dept are hereby cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Lieut Marmaduke Torin Cramer Roberts 2nd Battn Cheshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Dorsetshire Regt; Double Co Officer 1st Battn 4th Gurkha Rifles—12th June Second Lieut—Hubert Norris 2nd Battn Royal Warwickshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Leicestershire Regt; Double Co Officer 80th Carnatic Infy—15th June, Horace Gough Turner 1st Battn West Riding Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Wiltshire Regt; Double Co Officer 106th Hazara Pioneers—12th June and Philip Fell Pope 4th Battn Lancashire Fusiliers attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Royal Scots: Double Co Officer 1st Brahmans—7th June; Second Lieut Norris is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army subject to H M's approval with effect from the 15th June.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Second Lieut John Harold Gore Palmer—31st May.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 8.

SECURITIES—

2 3/4 per cent. Consols	£90 3/16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/4	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3/4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	26 15/16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	58 3/4	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	=	+ 1/2
Berlin "	20·47 1/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4 87	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	=	do
3 " "	2 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1/4 per cent	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	=	unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 9 steady

RAPESEED—Dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 J A sellers, firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 3000. Spot 5·87 — 14. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports 5,000. Futures closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·71	5·71	5·72
— 08	— 08	— 08
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·71	5·71	5·71
— 08	— 08	— 08
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·71	5·79	5·71
— 08	— 08	— 08

Receipts at U S Ports	11,000 bales
Do last year	1,000 do
Exports to Great Britain	15,000 do
Do do Continent	3,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90
Futures, month of July	10·65 + 03 a
Do do. Dec	10·85 + 16 b

a Declined early owing to liquidation but advanced later.
b Advanced owing to daily weather reports showing too much rain.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3/4
Futures, month of Sept	10·75 + 11
Do. do. Dec	10·81 + 13
Tone at close	firm
Stock in Liverpool	811,000
Stock in London	10,000
Total visible supply	2,370,000 — 110,000
Total visible supply E. st Indian	155,000
Quantity in sight	12,770,000 + 30,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 8th July 1905:—

Cotton	4,726 bales.
Wheat	10,916 cwts.
Linseed	2,699 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	574 do
Gingelly seed	165 do
Poppyseed	804 do
Groundnuts	67 do
Castorseed	607 do
Rice	96 do
Myrabollams	92 do
Cottonseed	2,820 do
Mowraseed	3,761 do
Gram	856 do
Joowar	1,937 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JULY 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.

Bank T. T.	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	...	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	...	169 1-2 to 3 4
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	138
Shanghai 30 do.	...	192 1-2
Japan 30 do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER,—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·8
1st Settlement 1st August	98·6

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th June	5	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready business done	7	7	0
Forward September	7	12	0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull, prices nominal.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	14	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	9	0
Forward September	7	13	6

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	30	12	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Delhi	4	10	6	per cwt.
White Pissy 85 per cent	4	11	0	"
Nagpore Kutti	29	12	0	per candy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—strong.

Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	nil

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·85	5·85	5·86
+·14	+·14	+·14
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·85	5·85	5·85
+·14	+·14	+·14
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.
5·85	5·85	5·83
+·14	+·14	+·14

COTTON.—The market is very steady with prices about Re. 1 higher. The enquiry is rather more limited, and is confined to high grades only.

The "Sutta" Bazaar has fluctuated since our last report and closes steady as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good 25th January 1906	Rs.	210
Broach M G Good 25th March 1906	"	257

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	198	188	...	25th July
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	205	195	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	204	195	...	
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	212	204	...	
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	201	195		
Julgaum (M.-G.)	203	197		
Khundwa (M. G.)	205	198		
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	214	206	..	
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	218	210	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	224	216	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	245	239	...	
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	213	205	...	
Do (M.-G.)	209	201	193	
			F.G.F.	
Dharwar (S.-G.)	236	230		
Westerns	211	205		

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 1st July on compared with the statement of the 8th July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 1. Rs.	July 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,44,139	42,73,912
Public Deposits at Branches	38,34,445	36,15,906
Other Deposits	6,29,27,197	6,45,39,383
Post Bills	67,227	78,465
Sundries	27,18,307	20,31,188
Rs.	9,34,92,103	9,42,87,329
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,10,15,475	1,10,42,113
Other authorised Securities	31, 6,810	30,05,542
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,21,90,195	1,25,30,983
Loans do. do. do.	1,28,04,787	1,22,60,288
Bills discounted and purchased	2,78,65,815	2,74,72,810
Dead Stock	3,10,16	2,85,069
Stamps and Stationery	3,579	3,534
Balances with other Banks	8,42,784	7,14,811
Sundries	3,42,794	9,49,867
Cash	2,46,39,792	2,67,15,233
	9,34,92,103	9,42,87,329

American cotton is in considerable demand on the Continent of Europe. According to Messrs Scheffer and Drascher's Hamburg Report of the 17th of June, 112,000 bales of American cotton were taken on the Continent in the previous week, instead of 85,000 the amount bought in the seven days before and against 45,000 delivered in the corresponding week in last year. The New York Commercial News states that, "The last months have brought an enormous business with China, and many orders in the hands of great southern manufacturers can only be delivered in March of next year. For that reason, the impression that the China cotton merchants had bought more than they required, is quite wrong. As we hear from Shanghai and centres further north, there was never a more favourable opportunity for the extension of trade with China in heavy cotton cloth. Wherever the Japanese have gained control, in Port Arthur as well as in the towns of Manchuria orderly conditions have been established, and business has begun to revive. Thousands of coolies find work in repairing the railways, the roads, and in re-building the towns, and these labourers must be not only fed, but clothed. American cotton goods are sent to these regions in enormous quantities and much more is still required. As England and Germany cannot cover such a demand, American manufactures are in lively request.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

EMANUEL—June 19, at Hyderabad Deccan, Martha Emanuel, formerly Matron of the Government Lying in Hospital, Madras, for 11 years, and latterly of H H the Nizam's State Hospital, Hyderabad Dn, for 19 years, aged 57 years.

MACDONALD—July 4, at Calicut, Mrs Ann M Macdonald, of the firm of Macdonald and Co, Chemists.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 6-27m. 16 17a. Low water, 0-21a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Association Football, Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo on the Maidan at 5-15 p m. to-day.

SMOULDERING FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A fire was discovered smouldering in No. 1 hold of the s. s. "Stephanotis" now lying in the harbour, which was put out by the Port Trust authorities on Saturday last. It was ascertained that the fire was smouldering in the hold for several days past owing to spontaneous combustion. The damage done by the fire has not been ascertained.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. Ville de la Ciotat will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 13th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt. Colonel S. J. Sarjant and officers, 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day.

Gavotte	Malenziet	Fetras
Aria Cornet Solo	E Coro	Coutirno
Selection	Gli Ultimi Giorni D'Suli	Ferrari
Valse	Follette	Fahrbach
Selection	The Chieftain	A Sullivan
Brazilian Dance	Habanera	F Dorso

STORY OF A MISSING CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. Kersondas, Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court the case in which Dosabhoy Mancherji, a Parsee lad of eighteen years of age, stood charged with having committed criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of a currency-note for Rs. 50, on Thursday last, Inspector Coxen prosecuted, while Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. Dorabji Edalji, a cycle dealer in Kalbadevi Road, charged the accused who was in his employ with misappropriating the note in question, which was given to him on Thursday last to make payments to a firm dealing in cycles. The accused returned to the complainant to say that he had lost the note somewhere. The complainant suspected him of foul play and had the matter reported to the police. Later, in the course of further investigations, the accused made contradictory statement to his own, inculpating himself, but in the Court he said he had lost the note on his way to Messrs. Dunlop and Company's place of business. In the Court the complainant affirmed on oath that he read an advertisment in a vernacular paper about the finding of a currency-note of Rs. 50, by another Parsee, which note on enquiry he found to be the missing note. One Hormusji Framji employed in Bruel and Co., deposed to having found the missing note on Thursday last in Hornby Road, Fort, and inserting an advertisment to that effect in Gujarati papers. His lordship, on recording the evidence, discharged the accused.

THE OLD SECRETARIAT PROPERTIES.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD Co., auctioneers, offered for sale by public auction yesterday afternoon, on the premises, subject to reserved prices, the extensive freehold property situated in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Lane, Hummum Street, and Dean Lane, known as the Old Secretariat—formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E. and purchased by him in 1883 from Government. The whole property comprises about 12115 square yards; and consists of the following five buildings and vacant land:—1. Sirdar's Palace at the corner of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, and fronting Apollo Street. 2. A piece of vacant land admeasuring 1,914 square yards having a front in Bruce Lane 3. Kadan Makan, at the corner of Tamarind Lane and Bruce Lane, fronting Tamarind Lane 4. Jaha Mahal, fronting Tamarind Lane. 5. A piece of vacant land admeasuring 911 square yards. 6. Shams Manzal, fronting Hummum Street 7. Karnal Castle, Old Secretariat building at the corner of Apollo Street and Hummum Street, and fronting Apollo Street. There was a fairly good number of intending purchasers present at the sale, among whom were Messrs. Begmahomed Abdul Rehman, Jainarayen Danai Ludhabhoy Ebrahimbhoy, Bomanjee Eduljee, Kassinath, D. K. Shroff, S. S. Shooker, etc. The property was in the first instance, put up in one lot, and the sale started with a bid of five lakhs; which rose by bids of Rs. 25,000 each to nine lakhs, but the property was bought in at the reserved price of Rs. 9 25 000. It was then to be put up in seven lots mentioned above. The sale of the first lot started at, Rs. 1,25,000, which rose to Rs. 2,55,000 but as this amount was under the reserved price the property was bought in; and further attempted sale was postponed till Monday the 17th inst.

THE idea of waterfalls grander than those of Niagara roaring through centuries on the American Continent without their existence being suspected until the other day, seems to cast unworthy aspersion on the smartness of Cousin Jonathan. However, the fact seems to be indisputable. The falls are those of Ignassu, and notwithstanding the awful reverberation, they have lain veiled in miles of virgin forest on the boundary line between Argentina and the Brazilian state of St. Catharine. The discoverer is a Brazilian captain, Senhor de Carvalho. He states that they are only accessible by a fearful journey across rivers, lakes, morasses, and immense forests.

THE NEW BOMBAY THEATRE.

IT gives us much pleasure to draw the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Orient Theatre Company, Limited, published elsewhere. That Bombay has long felt the want of a theatre constructed on lines to suit the conditions of climate is undeniable and there is every reason to suppose that the enterprise of the Company which has been formed to provide us with such a theatre will prove successful. The Company is being incorporated with a capital of three lakhs, divided into 1,200 shares of Rs. 250 each.

The shares are offered for public subscription payable as follows:—Rupees fifty per share on allotment, and the balance of Rupees two hundred per share at such times and in such a manner as the Directors may think fit. We understand that applications have been already received for one-third of the shares, although the prospectus is only now issued.

The directors of the Company are: Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., Mr. H R. Greaves, Mr. Narotum Murarji Goculdass, Mr. G. B. Coleman, and Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel. Negotiations have already been begun with the Bombay Improvement Trust to procure a site. Among the sites which are under consideration is the plot on which the Young Men's Christian Association building now stands, another plot opposite to that building, and a third plot near the Freemason's Hall facing the polo ground. The theatre will be built on the most modern lines, and will have accommodation for about 1,200 people. It will in some respects resemble the Apollo Theatre, London, which again bears a strong likeness to the New Gaiety Theatre. The front elevation will be handsome and imposing, and one of the features of the theatre will be that even from a seat in the remotest corner of the pit a full and unobstructed view of the stage will be obtainable. The question of ventilation will be very carefully attended to, and special appliances will be used to extract the heated air from the theatre. Large open verandahs will be provided for use between the acts. The usual refreshment rooms will be constructed, and every care will be taken to provide a full number of emergency exits.

The seating capacity of the theatre will be as follows:—Ten boxes, 200 orchestra stalls, 320 pit seats, 294 seats in dress circle, and 260 seats in gallery.

It is estimated that the cost of erecting and completing the theatre will be about Rs. 2,4[illegible],000. The remaining capital will be kept as working capital. The promoters of the undertaking do not propose to rely in any way on the support of the local native companies. The theatre will, it is understood, be let only to European companies. The promoters are already in negotiation with theatrical promoters having extensive influence at home, and it is hoped that now that good accommodation is being provided in Bombay, theatrical companies will visit the city far more frequently. Hitherto the want of a good theatre has deterred good European companies from visiting Bombay, but when the projected theatre is built, Bombay will in all probability become one of the chief theatrical centres in the East. The project will have the cordial approval and support of the entire European community, and we have no doubt that the capital will be quickly subscribed. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, the architect of the theatre, has made a special study of theatre construction and before preparing the plans for this theatre he visited and examined the method of construction of many of the principal theatres in England. He has also supervised the construction of an important English theatre and will, therefore, be able to give the Company the benefit of the valuable experience he acquired on that occasion.

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR correspondent, writing from Panjim on 7th July says:—The monsoon has so far progressed favorably, although the quantity of rain fallen is less than usual. The agriculturists are, nevertheless well satisfied, and it is generally expected the rice crops will be an average one. Mangoes this year have been sold very cheap, owing to their abundance, but the crops being a late one. It is a pity the Goa ladies do not provide us with mango jellies and preserves, as these would find a ready market in British India and Europe. Those manufactured by Messrs. Rego and Co., of Bardez and by Mr. Da Costa of Margao are excellent and greatly appreciated on your side. The Lisbon Government in subsidizing the new Persian and India Company, who will run their steamers regularly every month between Marmagoa and Lisbon. The first steamer is booked to arrive here early in September next. The same Government has decided to establish wine agencies in their Colonies, also one in Bombay and another in London with the view of largely introducing genuine Portuguese wines and extending their consumption.

As yet, it is not positively known who is to succeed General Galhardo as our Governor General, but the impression is that the post will be conferred on Rear-Admiral Castilho, who is said to be an excellent person, and possesses a good knowledge of the Colonies.

The Patriarch Archbishop has returned from Belgaum considerably improved in health. The Revd. Fr Vaz, brother of the well known merchant Francisco Carmo Vaz, and a very zealous and intelligent priest has been nominated Vicar of our City church a nomination which reflects great credit on the Patriarch-Archbishop. We have lost the Very Revd Roldao Attayde who was for many years a professor in the Government Lyceum and was held here in great esteem. His successor will probably be Fr. Mauricio de Costa Campos who is of European descent and much respected by all here.

An attempt is being made to transfer the Custom House office from Collem to Sanvordem as the former village has the reputation of healthiness though centrally situated between Marmagoa and Castle Rock. Sanvordem is only a few miles distant from Margao and is rising in commercial importance.

There was a grand ball at the Club here the other day, which was largely attended, dancing being kept up until the small hours of the morning.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, acquitted Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Proprietors of the Adamji Peerbhoy Cotton Mill, who were charged, by Mr. J. D. F. Engel, First Inspector of Factories, with employing, on the 16 h ultimo, a boy named Gungia Tukaram, over nine and under fourteen years of age as a full-timer in the Mill and thereby committing breach of section 7 (1) (3) of the Indian Factories Act.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. A plea of not guilty was set up by the defence.

The Magistrate, after recording evidence in the case, remarked that owing to the absence of the boy Gungia, the Court had no means of determining his age without seeing him. But the Court thought that Major Street, who had certified the age of the boy, was a competent witness and that he (the Magistrate) must respect his opinion that the boy was under fourteen years of age. It was said that the examination was cursory and not satisfactory. That might or might not be the case but he was bound to respect Major Street's opinion as to the age of the boy unless the contrary was proved. Evidence of Mr. Walter Hartley, the Manager, and Mr. Shankerlal Popatlal, the Spinning Master of the Mill satisfied him that the defendants were not responsible in this case. The really responsible party was only a jobber.

THE GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You would lay the people of Gorai (in Salsette) and others who use the Gorai-Borivli Road under a debt of gratitude, were you to give me space to draw the attention of the authorities to that part of this road which runs through the late Mr. Shamrao Pandurang's "khar" and to express the hope that the road in question may be completed by extending it right into the village of Gorai and by raising its level from the dam of Mr. Shamrao's "khar" to the Ambavni Creek, approaches to which have, I learn, been sanctioned and estimates of the work called for. As the road is defective on either side viz., the village side and the ferry side, much inconvenience is felt.—Yours, &c,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Do you suffer from any skin complaint—eczema piles erysipelas, scurvy, scabies, herpes, or itch? Doan's Ointment gives quick relief, and it is rare that one pot is not found sufficient to permanently cure the worst case. Doan's Ointment is sold by all Chemists and medicine-vendors.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, THURSDAY 10th, July.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for kharif crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Bright no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Broach.—Already cloudy and sunny. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Looks like rain. Rain general over districts. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhavnagar.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing backward.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	 Cts.	Esplanade. In.	 Cts.	Fort. In.	 Cts.	Colaba. In.	 Cts.
Previously registered	19	77	20	52	19	77	14	95
Monday 10th July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19	77	20	52	19	77	14	95
Total fall to 10th July '04	17	87	31	47	30	38	24	88
Total fall to 10th July '03	27	83	26	19	26	13	30	67

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	8th July and 9th July. Inch.	 Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	9

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Raipur and has risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places to the north of Latitude 18°. The barometer is in moderate to large excess of normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong in Gujarat and at Karachi, Neemuch, Khandwa, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Trichinopoly Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Bijapur, Sholapur and Bhavnagar Para; and minimum 6° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan). The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain has fallen along the Coast from Cochin to Mormugao and also at Jaipur, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Deesa, Dwarka, Rajkot, Surat, Indore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Belgaum, Negapatam and Colombo, the heaviest fall recorded being 1·45 at Karwar.

Weather.—Rain in local showers is likely on the West Coast.

Weather during the week ending 8th July in the Trades region.

Mauritius.—Pressure had been about ·07" below normal. Wind was variable and 8 miles an hour. About an inch of rain has fallen.

Zanzibar.—Pressure had been ·05" below normal. Wind was southerly and 9 miles an hour. 3 99 inches of rain was registered.

Seychelles.—Pressure had been ·01" below normal. Wind was south-east and 10 miles an hour. The rainfall of the week had been less than two-tenths of an inch.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—July 11.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.
419 05—Captain and V—Cursetji Jehangir Mody—vs Kampta and Moolchand and Co and another.
Reference for dismissal.
In the matter of the Land Acq. Act 1 of 1894 cause in the matter of Government and Henry Francis Soares and others Captain and V—For Claimants
Long Causes.
771.01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.—Part heard.
Testamentary Suit
19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugwandas vs Codhoram Bukisson—K J Billimoria
Long Causes
611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcooverbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G.
449 0.—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hossein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia
250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta
523-01—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath
582-04—Hiralal D—Bai [illegible] vs Mummebai [illegible] and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R
883 01—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Ossman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.
23.0.—Sorabji and J—Vadusedhan Raghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.
324,02—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaokar and others.
762,03—Jamsetji and R—Raja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patil vs Chimnaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.
651,04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bhandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bancaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.
15 0.—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Monabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Wasji Madhowji and K
85 03—Chitnis and M—Sayara Shaik and others vs Bai Narsvobai widow and another—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Short Causes
233 05—Mulubhoy J and M Luttonji—Hormusjee Bhaya and another vs Pitamber Pragji and others
322 05—Little and Co Chotalal Javer Thacker vs Nawabzada Nasrullakhan J P Tastur.
411 05—Mulla and M Bai Man al widow vs The firm of Gangji Shamji
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
834 01—Ardeser H D and Co—Datoobhoy Jehan and others vs Haji Goolam Hoosein Azam—Payne and Co—Not to be called on till 14th instant
76 05—Tyabji D and Co—Meheralli Moorej vs Sakerkhanoobai—Raghavaya and B
117 05—Madhewji and K—Chaganlal Nanaji and others vs Hunsraj Jadavji—Tyabji D and Co
131 0.—M B Chothia Jeeodabai widow and another vs Bhimji Ravji and others—Mulubhoy J and M
657-04—Mulji and Co—Khatizbai alias Khatoobai widow vs Osman Haji Abdul and others—Dikshit D and G
806 02—Mulla and M—Motibai widow vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co
319 03—Bicknell M and R—Motilal Palkisson vs Shucam Gopinath and others—Kanga and P
143 05—Tyabji D and Co—Gordhundas Hurjeewandas and others vs Daya Dama and another—Khon [illegible] S and L—For postponement
754 02—Payne and Co—Shamji Ruttonsey and another vs Purshotum Ruttonsey and another Nanoo H and Co
50 01—Bhaishunker K and G Haridas Asaund and others vs Mitharam Chandumull and others Ardeser H D and Co
706 0—Thakordas and Co—Dwarkadas Shawji and another vs The New Great Eastern S and W Co Ld

Before The Prothonotary,
For Investigation of Pauperism,
6-05—Rajaram Atmaram Joshi vs Yesnodabai widow and others Mulubhoy J and M Part heard

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	2	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	6	4	61
Total plague deaths to date	292,160	246,383	
Same date last year	2	2	76

THINKING That wearing any old shoddy material will keep you cool in the hot days we are now experiencing is a fallacy which has caused more than one to regret the thought. Cottons and shoddy are dangerous materials to wear. They fail to absorb moisture, afford no protection, are dear in the end, and give no satisfaction.

KNOWING that pure wool is the best, cheapest, and most comfortable wearing apparel one can possibly have has caused many to bless nature for providing it. Pure Wool absorbs moisture, keeps away damp and heat, and is most soothing and comfortable to the skin, which has quite enough to bear without being troubled by non-hygienic productions.

DOING that which is wisest and sending for patterns which will be forwarded post free, will save you many annoyances, money and probably illness. For the present season our Tussah Serge, Striped and Coloured Worsteds and Serges, and Light Flannels are particularly adaptable. Send for patterns now to

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A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

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MR. W. F. CARROLL, who treats all diseases by "imposition of hands," (not Hypnotism Mesmerism, or Massage), can be consulted daily at the ADELPHI HOTEL., Byculla, from 7 to 9 A.M. and 6 to 7-30 P.M.

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THE ORIENT THEATRE COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

Capital Rs. 3,00,000, divided into 1,200 shares of Rs. 250 each.

The shares are offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—Rs. 50 per share on allotment and the balance of Rs. 200 per share at such times and in such manner as the Directors may think fit. Applications have already been received for 400 shares, equal to Rs. 1,00,000.

DIRECTORS.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART (Chairman)
HERBERT R. GREAVES Esq.
NAROTUM MORARJI GOCULDAS, Esq.
G. B. COLEMAN Esq.
J. M. FRAMJI PATEL, Esq.
P. D. LAM Esq. (ex-officio).

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PROSPECTUS.

A THEATRE, constructed on the lines suitable to the conditions and climate of Bombay, is a great desideratum, and the objects for which the Company is established are—

(1) to purchase or take on lease a suitable site and to construct thereon a theatre and other buildings and works convenient for the purposes thereof and to manage, maintain and carry on the said theatre and other buildings when so erected and constructed and

(2) to make arrangement with other Companies in London with the object of providing for the production and representation of musical and dramatic performances and entertainments in Bombay.

Plans have been prepared of the proposed theatre, in which special attention has been paid to the question of ventilation and artificial means will be used to keep the theatre cool and comfortable.

Estimates have been made according to which the cost of erecting and completing the theatre will be about Rs 2,15,000 The remaining capital will be kept as working capital.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the plans and estimates can be inspected at the Office of the Secretaries and agents of the Company at any time during business hours.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the Company's Secretaries and Agents. Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Secretaries and Agents or from the solicitors, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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PIANOS ARE IDEAL
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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1905.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

DURING the past few days we have had two important contributions to the discussion of what may be called, for convenience' sake, the Marina Question. First of these was a letter from Government in reply to the Chamber of Commerce and the second, a speech by Mr. Armstrong, who represents the Chamber on the local Legislative Council. The letter reminds the Chamber of Commerce that it was asked certain questions to which specific replies were desired and that the suggested uprooting of the Grant Road-Colaba line amounted to irrelevancy. Such may be the case, and undoubtedly was, but surely the Chamber of Commerce is more familiar with the necessities of Bombay than the Government, which only makes casual visits to Bombay and whose members at the present moment have never been intimately associated with public life in this city. If the Chamber of Commerce, or any similar corporation may not make suggestions as to how, in its opinion, public convenience and commercial facilities may be best secured, there is little chance of Government ever finding out. It was apparently a feeling akin to this which led Mr. Armstrong to make the observations he is reported to have made at Poona on Saturday, for they had no immediate relation to the subject under discussion and a less generous president might have been inclined to call the honourable gentleman to order—as the letter does, in effect. We doubt if the Chamber is unanimous on the particular point which is at present most prominent, and although we recognise that a number of citizens would do away with the railway line, we are convinced that there is an equal, if not a greater, number who would accept the decision of the Government and proceed to the construction of a road along the sea-face, reclaiming land from the sea wherever necessary and thus make a beginning in the gradual construction of such a promenade as will satisfy the cravings of the advocates of a Marina—a very ugly name all the same.

Government takes precisely the same view as we do as to the undesirability of removing the existing railway at the present time, and sees that "the abolition of a section of the line on which perhaps more passengers are carried than on any other in India," would be indefensible; also that those passengers could not be carried to and from Victoria Terminus without a most costly extension of the permanent way and stations in the most populous parts of the town. Mr. Armstrong does not quite know how to interpret this remark—in view of the third question put by Government in their batch of six—as to all long distance traffic being run from Victoria Terminus. We take it there is a very great difference between the long distance traffic and local. Victoria Terminus could accommodate all mail trains and the permanent way would carry those of the B. B. and C. I. to Dadar. But could the existing permanent way carry the local traffic? Would it not be necessary to double the width of the line, and would this be possible in the width of the road at present maintained? To make the way sufficiently wide to admit of local traffic for both lines, in addition to mails and goods being worked consistently with safety, would not the railway have to acquire a strip of house-property extending from Hancock bridge, to the limits of the present yard sidings? And would not this little investment absorb virtually the bulk of the profits of the line for some few days to come? These are but a few questions which do not seem to have met with the full consideration of some who see no difficulty in the way of the reforms they advocate. Mr. Armstrong, in his speech, observed that the view the Chamber had all along held was that any curtailment of railway facilities for suburban traffic in one direction must be met by an equal or enlarged extension in another, and he mentioned this specially because, judging from several remarks in the letter, this point appeared to have been lost sight of. We scarcely think so, for the whole object of the Six Questions was the improvement of the railway facilities, and in last week's letter the Secretary, P. W. D. Railway Branch, wrote: "It is desirable for the relief of overcrowding that railway facilities should be extended, instead of curtailed."

We cannot say we anticipated an outburst of public feeling, such as was sought to be stirred up in a certain quarter. When the discussion of the subject began, the public were invited to rise up in their might, to hold indignation meetings and the like. But there are no signs of any such demonstration. And there need be none; for Government, in expressing the view that there is no necessity to postpone the construction of the bridge within the Fort, clearly says that an undertaking that a connecting road to be made out of the local funds—that is by the Municipal Corporation—shall be a condition precedent to the construction of the overbridge. The agitation of the future, therefore, whether for or against, will be within the four walls of the Council Chamber of the Municipal Hall. The Corporation has passed a resolution appointing a Committee to consider Government proposals, and it will now find the scope of its operations somewhat extended, for members will have to bear in mind that if they accept the Church-Gate bridge, they also undertake the construction of a road by which it shall be possible to reach Chaupathi. In the construction of such a road, it will be necessary to push back the sea in places, but even that can easily be postponed. Let the road be built, and improve its alignment if found desirable afterwards. When this is done and the railway has been electrified, there may be little objection to the line, though no one can gainsay that to put it there at all, in the beginning, was a mistake. But the Corporation may take some time to decide the question and the bridge may remain in the air. But we are in hope Government will grant the request of the Chamber of Commerce and the Improvement Trust for an inquiry, for although we do not think such inquiry will lead to any immediate action, the evidence taken and opinions enunciated may teach those who succeed us how to rectify the errors which were made by those who preceded us.

WHEAT-GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE agricultural history of Australia has barely commenced. In the past the pastoral and mining industries have been the leading factors in the material development of the States now constituting the Commonwealth, and it is not so very long since that the idea of establishing a remunerative export trade in agricultural produce was regarded as chimerical. True, there had been shipments of wheat and flour from South Australia, but the possibility of extensive portions of the island-continent becoming successfully placed under wheat cultivation was viewed with distrust. Yet in 1903 no less than 5,566,340 acres were under cultivation the production being estimated at 74,149,634 bushels, not a very large output compared with that of the leading wheat-growing countries of the world, but sufficient to show the capabilities of the land, when placed under cultivation, the area thus utilised forming an extremely small portion of the extensive regions, which can be thus utilised, especially with the aid of proper systems of water conservation and irrigation. The wheat-growing lands form a kind of broad belt between the southern coasts of the Commonwealth and the great inland districts, where the limited rainfall operates as a disadvantage. The wheat production of each State in 1903 was as follows:—Victoria 28,525,579 bushels; New South Wales, 27,334,141 bushels; South Australia, 13,209,465 bushels; Queensland, 2,436,799 bushels; Western Australia, 1,876,252 bushels; and Tasmania, 767,398 bushels. Land suitable for wheat cultivation can be readily obtained from the Crown in most of the States, or by private purchase, there being an increasing tendency on the part of large landholders to sub-divide their estates for sale on easy terms, or for cultivation on what is known as the shares system, especially in Victoria and New South Wales. The latter is a kind of industrial co-operation admirably adapted for agriculturists whose means are limited. The land is taken on a lease for, say, three years, in a partially or wholly cleared condition. The tenant finds the seed, and all labour, horses, implements, and machinery required for putting in and taking off the crop, receiving two-thirds of the produce in payment. In addition to providing the land, the owners, in some instances, provide bags for a third of the crop, which is their payment, and pay for all water used in irrigation. This last provision is much appreciated by tenants, as all they have to do, when desiring to irrigate, either before ploughing or while the crop is growing, is to provide labour for putting the water on the land.

The farmer, under this system, is under no obligation to expend any of his capital in taking up land, while the landowner is freed from all the trouble and worry of management. In not a few instances the tenants have the option of purchasing the farms leased by them, and in this way many have become small freeholders. For practical agriculturists desirous of settling in the Commonwealth no better system could be devised, as it enables them to make a profitable use of their capital, instead of having to lock it up in land. The immensity of the area under sheep enables many thousands of acres being placed under cultivation without risking a shortage in the supply of wool from that cause alone. Moreover, Australian pastoralists are beginning to realise the fact that, in wool and meat production, quality is of more importance than quantity. The shares system is also applied to dairy farming, and with marked success. No tenant is allowed to have a farm too large to be properly managed by himself. The result is that, as a rule, each farm is cultivated to its fullest extent. Wheat is the favourite crop, lucerne coming next. The landowners in some instances furnish the whole of the requisite machinery, the tenants resorting to the ballot as a means of deciding the order of use. The earlier crops are always rich by reason of the land having been grazed over by stock for many years, but, as the cropping continues, frequent manuring becomes necessary. In the majority of instances the farmers working on the shares principle earn considerably more than is required for the maintenance of themselves and families, and the surplus profit generally goes to the formation of a fund for the purchase of the farms leased by them, where there exists no stipulation to the contrary.

JAPANESE DWARF TREES.

THE display of Japanese dwarf trees at the recent Royal Horticultural Show at home has awakened a good deal of interest on the subject, and it may be interesting to give what a few years ago was laid before a meeting of a Russian Society in some degree corresponding to our Horticultural by a learned professor of St. Petersburg. These dwarf trees comprise junipers, cypresses, bamboos, peach trees, plum trees, and even elms, and they will often be found to be quite perfect and well-formed trees, though under a foot in height; and the smaller kinds often not more than two or three inches. The secret is said to be a very simple one. A tree or plant will grow in proportion as it finds abundance of food, moisture and free course for its flow of sap. The Japanese have observed this, and they secure their Tom Thumb specimens by simply starving them and checking the sap flow. They allow only just enough soil to permit of their growing at all, and only just enough water to keep them alive. In addition to this, they so cunningly twist their stems and bend their branches as to prevent too ready a passage for the sap. The process is simple enough, but it requires immense patience and close attention, two or three generations of Japanese sometimes carrying on the work of superintending the growth of a tree, it may be for fifty years.

VEGETARIANISM.

AT the recent International Congress of Vegetarians a resolution was passed deciding that vegetarian diet will promote health and diminish drunkenness, will help to solve the problem of uncultivated land, and the problem of unemployed people. This is a new view of vegetarianism as a solution of the social question. As it is a vulgar complaint against vegetarian diet that one has to eat "such a lot of it," one may presume that a change to vegetarianism will create an increased demand for labour on the land. But without entering on the highly disputable question of the dietetic value of flesh as compared with grain and pulse—a question which seems best solved by personal experience, on the principle that what is one man's meat may be another man's poison,—we may commend the conclusion of the Congress, that the study of vegetarianism should help to prevent the large physical degeneration of the present day. Popular instruction in the nutritive elements of diet should do something to dispel the unwholesome craving among the working classes for fried fish and preserved meats, which are supposed by the carnivorous to be more nourishing than the equally cheap vegetarian foods, merely because they are more substantial. If a good appetite is the best condiment, it is no less true that in diet as in other things, discrimination is sometimes as good as a long purse.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

Colonel McConaghey, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Punjab, leaves by the next Mail for home on retirement, Col. T. E. L. Bate, I. M. S., succeeding him.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th June, 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 69,4.6 maunds and Rs. 31,970 in the earnings.

IT is understood that the Hon. Mr. Fuller will be the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and that he will hold the appointment for five years.

UNDER orders of the Madras Government, the Primary Examination as at present conducted and the Lower Secondary Examination have been abolished with effect from the 1st instant.

THE Madras Government have passed orders on the proposals for the re-settlement of the Land Revenue of the Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Nandyal and Sirvel Taluqs of the Kurnool District.

The death is announced of Mr. A. L. V. Ewbank, late of the Bengal Educational Service, whose name is still closely associated with the Patna College, of which he was Principal from 1881 to the time of his retirement in 1897.

The sons and male relatives of Ramdil Khan, a notable Afgan zemindar in Estalif, who was put to death by Abdur Rahman on political grounds, have lately received great favour at the hands of the present Amir, and have been appointed to various positions in the Afgan army.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON, when visiting the Matale planters on the 4th instant, stated that the cost of re-opening the northern cooly route to Ceylon was prohibitive. It would necessitate forty miles of railway and a draw-bridge over the Mannar Straits, costing between Rs. 19,80,000 and Rs. 25,80,000.

THE Macgregor Memorial Medal, which was instituted as the annual reward for the best piece of military reconnaissance and exploration, has this year been awarded to Major Rennick, Intelligence Branch. He has been given the Gold Medal, which has only twice been awarded since the Memorial was founded in 1888, Colonel Mark Bell, V. C., receiving it in 1889, and Captain Hamilton Bower in 1893.

Major-General Sir Edmund Barrow, whose departure on leave to England last week was postponed by reason of his being summoned to Simla, will probably proceed Home this week. His leave will thus be only slightly curtailed, if he has to return to take up his post of Member-in-charge of the Military Supply Department on the 1st October. His appointment thereto is generally considered as assured.

A new Russian line has just been thrown open to traffic in that part of the world. It runs from Kasbin or Kazvin to Hamadan, a distance of some 180 miles and should form a highly important link in the chains with which Russia has long been binding Northern Persia. Kasbin is an important seat of trade at the crossing place of the trade routes from Resht and Tabriz to Teheran. Hamadan is supposed to be the ancient Ecbatana and is an entrepot for the commerce between Baghdad and the modern capital of Persia.

THE many friends of the late Mr. D. T. Robert will be glad to learn that some friends of his in the Indian Civil Service have founded a scholarship in his name at the High School Ballia, to be awarded annually and to be tenable for two years. There could have been no more fitting memorial for one who worked so long in the district and did so much to make the people help themselves to better their lot.

WHILE in some respects the administration of the Central Provinces Jails during the last year was not perhaps as good as it might have been, in the matter of health their record was an excellent one. The death-rate both for convicts and under-trial prisoners was under 14 per mille, a considerable improvement on the previous year. Great efforts were made in every case to keep plague outside the prison buildings. In the Nagpur Central Jail, plague-infected rats were actually discovered in the grain go-downs, but owing to the prompt measures taken, the Jail population escaped infection.

THE report that the Japanese have decided upon the removal of a number of business houses from Port Arthur, among them several English and American firms, is naturally the subject of much discussion in the city, but up to the present (says the "Standard") definite information is lacking. Inquiries at Lloyd's by one of our representatives elicited the information that no report has been received from Messrs. Clarkson and Co., Lloyd's agents at Port Arthur, nor has any information reached London of interference with them. Further, Lloyd's had not been apprised of any intention to eject business firms from the town. The head of a large firm, which represents in London a great many of the Port Arthur houses, and is directly interested in several others, did not take a serious view of the matter. He considered that it would be well to refrain from forming a hasty opinion on the news as it is now known, and was confident that when Japan explained her action, as she would surely do, it would be found that her decision was neither unreasonable nor ill-considered.

WHY DISLIKE GERMANY?

MR. W. L ALDEN, writing in a London contemporary, says that there exists in England a bitter feeling towards Germany is undeniable. Not only does the Press constantly give expression to this feeling, but even high Government officials do not hesitate to speak of Germany as though she were an enemy on whom a constant watch must be kept. Is it not time to ask what is the origin of this hostility, and, whether it has any sufficient justification?

The usual complaints made against Germany are briefly these:—

That the Kaiser sent a telegram of congratulation to President Kruger after the Jameson raid;

That the Germans sympathised with the Boers, and the German Press gave insulting expression to this sympathy;

That Germany is building a powerful navy;

That the German mercantile marine is a serious rival to the British marine;

That Germany's conduct in regard to Morocco is a menace to England;

And, finally, that Germany wishes to make war on England.

Let us examine these complaints "seriatim."

Was the telegram to Kruger an act of hostility to England? That depends upon whether the Jameson raid was an affair for which England was responsible or, whether it was merely an attempt at highway robbery on the part of a few adventurers. When the news of the raid first came to England, and it was believed that Jameson had made a gallant attempt to go to the relief of English women and children, the British public naturally sympathised with the raiders, and the Kaiser's telegram was interpreted as a gratuitous attack on English susceptibilities. A little later we all knew that there were no women and children in peril in Johannesburg; that the letter read by Jameson imploring help for them had been written nearly two months before it was read to his men and that the raid was the work of scheming speculators. The criminality of the raid, involving as it was expected to involve the slaughter of innocent men, was only surpassed by the idiocy which fancied that a few hundred men and a Maxim gun could conquer the Transvaal. There is probably not an Englishman to-day, who is not heartily ashamed of the raid and is not ready indignantly to deny that England was in any way responsible for it. Then why continue to bear ill-will to the Kaiser for his telegram? Robbers had tried to break into Kruger's house and to rob and murder him. He had successfully foiled them, and the Kaiser, acting from a generous impulse congratulated him on his success. If a band of Russian Anarchists had tried to break into Buckingham Palace and had failed, and, if the Kaiser had thereupon telegraphed to King Edward his congratulations, would Russia have had the right to consider the telegram as an insult to the Tsar and the Russian people? If Englishmen justify the raid, and accept all responsibility for it, then they can consistently blame the Kaiser for his telegram. Since, however, they repudiate all possible complicity with it, what right have they to condemn the Kaiser for an act that meant no hostility to England?

That the Germans sympathised with the Boers is quite true. So did nearly every other nation. The Americans were practically unanimous in their sympathy for the Boers, and France outdid Germany in its enthusiasm for Kruger. Englishmen found no fault with Americans because, from a misapprehension as to the true nature of the war, they sympathised with the Boers. Englishmen have been willing wholly to forget that the French rejoiced over every disaster to the British arms. The German Press was hostile to England during the war; but what of the French Press? No German paper published anything so insulting to England as M. Willy's obscene caricature of Queen Victoria. Englishmen have consented to forget the conduct of France during the South African war, and are glad to be once more on friendly terms with France, but German sympathy with the Boers is still held to be an unpardonable offence, which cannot be forgotten or forgiven, although it seems to be easy to forget that it was the Kaiser, who stood between England and a European coalition in favour of the Boers.

The complaint that Germany is building a powerful fleet is simply childish. Germany is a Great Power, with large colonial possessions and a growing commerce. She needs a powerful fleet for the protection of her interests. Since when has it been a crime for a great nation to build a fleet without first asking the permission of England? The United States is building an immense navy, for which they have no use except for purposes of aggression, since no one dreams of attacking them, but England does not regard this as an act of hostility. Englishmen find no fault with France or Italy, when they build new battleships and cruisers. It is only Germany that cannot build a man-of-war without being accused of dark designs against England. Is this quite worthy of a great and intelligent people?

The German mercantile marine is rapidly growing. Statistics show that during the years 1903 and 1904 the Atlantic steamship line which carried the greatest number of saloon passengers between England and America was the North German Lloyd, while the greatest number of steerage passengers on the same route was carried by another German line—the Hamburg-America. The reason is not far to seek. The North German Lloyd Company has the fastest ships on the Atlantic trade, and the great ships of the Hamburg-America company offer exceptional accommodation to third-class passengers. Is there in this any reasonable cause for complaint against Germany? Let the English companies build faster ships than the German companies, and the former will carry the greater number of saloon passengers. Let the English companies furnish as good accommodation to steerage passengers as the German companies furnish, and the English ships will gain the greater share of the emigrant traffic. Much the same is true of the Australian trade. The North German Lloyd company is gaining the greater share of the Australian passenger trade, because it has placed on the route twin-screw ship of great tonnage, on board of which especial pains are taken to make passengers comfortable, instead of conveying to them the impression that they are simply tolerated. Let the English companies build better ships than the Germans build, and show at least as much consideration for their passengers as the Germans show, and they will have nothing to fear from German competition. Would it not be wiser to do this than to complain that the Germans are wickedly trying to gain a share of the ocean passenger trade? What has become of the British spirit of fair play, and the old maxim "May the best man win"?

When England and France agreed that the latter should take possession of Morocco—for we all know that "peaceful penetration" means ultimate annexation—Germany was not notified of the arrangement. That this was a failure in international courtesy the French have since openly acknowledged. Germany has, therefore, made it plainly understood that she proposes to be consulted as to the fate of Morocco. It is said that she has no right to interfere in the matter. What right has France "peaceful to penetrate" Morocco, except the right of the strongest? In point of fact, neither has any right in Morocco except the right of each nation to protect its own subjects, should they be subjected to outrage. In any event, the claim of Germany that she has a right to be consulted before France seizes on Morocco, is not an act of hostility to England, and Englishmen are certainly over-hasty in so regarding it.

To suppose that the Kaiser wishes war with England is midsummer madness. Germany has everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a war. Since the Kaiser came to the throne he has shown the utmost desire to keep the peace with all the world—and he has kept it. More than that, he has over and over again shown his desire to be on friendly terms with England. We laughed at the Russian Admiral who thought he saw Japanese torpedo-boats in the North Sea, but the Lord of the Admiralty, who sees in his dreams German men-of-war in the North Sea, on their way to bombard the coast of England, should have had some sympathy for the nervous Russian.

The German Emperor wishes to be on terms of friendliness with England, and a large part of his subjects share the same wish. If Englishmen have really no sufficient cause for disliking and distrusting Germany, why should the Press constantly foster hatred of Germany, and at the same time foster German irritation against England? Is it not time to show that England is ready to clasp hands across the German Ocean, as she has already clasped hands across the Channel?

SUBMARINE DISASTER.

CREW SUFFOCATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

The French submarine sunk in Lake Biserta is still not raised. The sailors in her no longer respond to signals from the surface.

LONDON, JULY 10.

It is not expected that the submarine sunk at Lake Biserta will be raised for some days.

The Minister of Marine has arrived there and went for a long submarine trip in a sister ship.

THE POTEMKIN CAPTURED.

The Mutineers at Kustenji.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Two Russian warships have arrived at Kustenji and taken charge of the Potemkin.

The torpedo boat which accompanied the Potemkin has left Kustenji bound towards Odessa. She has not surrendered, declaring she did not mutiny, but was forced to follow the Potemkin.

THE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

Brigade Ready to Land.

The Japanese squadron of Saghalien consisted of two battleships, seven cruisers, three gunboats, 36 torpedo boats and a number of transports for landing a brigade.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

China Wishes to be a Party.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A telegram from Washington states that President Roosevelt has submitted to the belligerents China's request to participate in the Peace Conference. It is not known whether the replies have been received, but it can be stated that Russia is favourable and Japan unfavourable to the request, and it is not likely President Roosevelt will press the request.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Franco-German Agreement.

LONDON, JULY 9.

It is announced that a Franco-German Agreement has been reached regarding Morocco.

It is stated in Paris that Germany recognises the exceptional position of France on account of her Algerian frontier.

The possible effect of the agitation in Morocco on the natives of Algeria and Tunis will be that the sovereignty of the Sultan will be recognised and the integrity of Morocco proclaimed.

THE ENTENTE WITH FRANCE.

British Fleet to Visit Brest.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The preparations at Brest are completed for to-day's arrival of the British fleet. The rejoicings promise to constitute a record of international naval courtesies.

The programme, both official and unofficial of the festivities is so huge that there is scarcely an hour in the whole week which is not accounted for.

There are evidences on every side that the visit will be most popular.

THE FRENCH SOCIALIST'S LECTURE.

Published in Berlin

The lecture of the French Socialist, Deputy M. Jaures, upon the international duties of Socialists in reference to war and which the German Government had forbidden him to deliver in Berlin, has been published textually in the Berlin Socialists organ "Varwaerts". Its tone is moderate and most friendly to Germany.

Notable warmth is expressed in reference to the Anglo-French entente, the writer declaring "we must resist to the last breath any attempt to entangle us in any action hostile to Great Britain."

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA.

Leave London.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa proceeded to Portsmouth to-day where they will be the guests of the Commander-in-Chief until tomorrow and then embark on the Preussen for Yokohama. They drove in a Royal carriage to Victoria station and were lustily cheered en route.

The Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne and Admiral Fisher, besides the members of the Japanese Legation and the Japanese Colony, London, bade them farewell at the station.

Baron Hayashi accompanies them to Portsmouth.

THE MUTINY ON THE CANADIAN CRUISER.

The trouble on board the Canadian cruiser Canada has been settled and a new crew embarked.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the English Mails of the 30th ulto., left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day, and the same Company's s. s. Macedonia left here for Colombo and Australia also at 4 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

THE SEA FACE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

The Council re-assembled to-day Sir, James Monteath presiding, in the absence of H. E. Lord Lamington who was again unable to attend owing to illness.

Sir James Monteath taking the chair said :—"Though there was improvement in his Excellency's health, his medical advisers still thought he could not come out. It was a matter of very great regret that it should be so in view of the fact that in the particular matter before the Council his Excellency took a keen interest. It was not, however, his wish that members should be put to inconvenience by having the meeting postponed on that account."

The debate on the Financial Statement was then resumed. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshaw referred to the financial arrangements existing between the Imperial and Local Governments since the policy of decentralization introduced by Lord Mayo. He contended that the Bombay Government was better off under the previous arrangement when it could accumulate a large surplus which, owing to its want of courage and enterprise in embarking upon some useful scheme of expenditure, was lost to it. He regretted his Excellency the Governor was unable to preside, for he and other members would have liked to point out that the liberal settlement which had been made in regard to the province of Bombay was considerably due to the personal exertions of his Excellency the Governor, who was, of course, supported by his able Minister, Sir James Monteath. Sir Pherozeshaw agreed with Dr. Bhandarkar when the latter advocated the removal of the Elphistone College to a much quieter situation. He urged the necessity of better equipping the Elphinstone and Gujarat Colleges; he next referred to the resumption by the Government of their land which had been given to the Improvement Trust and impressed the hope that Government would look more to the spirit than the letter of the law in this matter. He deprecated the action of Government regarding new leases under which people would be allowed to erect buildings at Mahableshwar in future. He considered such action was likely to widen the difference which existed between Government and the public, and if Government insisted upon following that course the native community would join hands with European non-official mercantile community of Bombay whose views had been given expression to by a Bombay newspaper while referring to Government exodus to the hills. Referring to the relations existing between Government and the Bombay Corporation, the Hon. Sir P. M. Metha said that recently a strong impression had been created in the mind of the Corporation that Government not been treating them in that fair manner in which they were justly entitled to be treated. In conclusion, he referred to the eminent services rendered by Sir James Monteath to this presidency. He said, apart from all differences of opinion, Sir James had stood out as eminently capable, conscientious and high minded administrator.

The Hon. Mr. Giles next addressed the Council. He referred to Hon. Mr. Setalwad's remarks regarding the provision for scientific teaching in Elphinstone College and said that the College had never specialised in this direction but maintained a professor of physics and separate lecturers in biology and chemistry who were all highly qualified and full time officers. He hoped there was truth in the rumour that, in the near future, they might see provision made for adequately equipped scientific laboratories on the Crescent site available for all Colleges in Bombay. The removal of the Elphinstone College to a site outside Bombay was in Mr. Giles' opinion disirable in itself and might perhaps become possible before many years had elapsed. As to the establishment of a Commercial College he hardly thought that a furure for such an institution had yet been established, and he might add that when he consulted the Chamber of Commerce on the general subject of Commercial Education, he did not find any very great enthusiasm for it among that body. The difficulty in connection with such a College was the expense necessary, if first rate instructions were to be provided. He believed that no such instructions could be obtained in this country, and he doubted whether public bodies of Bombay, such as the Municipal Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, would agree in his opinion that the College was a necessity and would make assignments for its support.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton in the course of his remarks referred to the question of removing the Elphinstone College and said the difficulty of removing it to Borivli or Trombay was that day-scholars, who formed two-thirds of the whole number attending College, would find it inconvenient to go to such a distance. With regard to the resumption of lands by Government from the Improvement Trust he said when Government had resumed possession of such land they had done so for a public purpose. The Hon Sir Mehta had not pointed out any specific instance in which Government had wrongly resumed land.

Sir James Monteath in replying on the debate, offered his grateful acknowledgment of the kindly remarks made by members regarding his work in the Council. He was glad to find that the settlement to which effect was now being given was generally approved. Regarding the complaint made by some of the members that there had not been as long an interval as usual between receipt by them of copies of the Financial Statement and the meeting, he explained that before that, they were furnished beforehand with copies as a matter of convenience and courtesy, but that the object contemplated had not been fulfilled, for the financial statement was not the basis at all of almost all the criticism offered and the unfortunate member who presented it was still left to reply without notice to such criticism. It was little surprising, therefore, that these should be held grounds for complaint, because copies were not in the hands of members more than a full fortnight before the meeting. He did not admit that the interval was so short as to give ground for complaint. His task of replying was lightened by the fact that a great part of the criticism was a revival of controversies of previous years. He shared with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's and Setalwad's regret that there should be controversies in racial distinctions. But he feared he must retort that it was they who had imported the matter of racial distinction into the controversy about Mahableshwar leases. In reply to the Hon. Mr. Khare and Hon. Mr. Setalwad he had stated what was a fact that the place was acquired for a European sanatorium, but he had never stated that it was contemplated to make any special arrangements for Europeans. What had been directed was that in certain leases a clause might be inserted under which it would, in case of need, be possible to secure a house on proper rent for a Government servant who might, of course, be a native or European. It was not a question of saving Government servants' expense at all. It was a mere question of providing that Government servants would have accommodation where they needed it. There was no racial distinction in the matter and it was altogether one of agreement. The alternative which he suggested would be a very expensive one and the least expensive course should be adopted if it was free from sentimental objections. Government had apparenly more regard for the money of hon. members and that of other members of the public than they had themselves as he had informed the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas last year. No owner who wanted to occupy his own house needed be apprehensive that he would be interfered with. But it would be considered whether the form of lease could be modifieed so as to make that clear.

Sir James Monteath then spoke at some length on the subject of railway facilities in Bombay. He said that the Hon. Mr. Armstrong referred to the recommedations only of committees of 1887 and 1890 and he properly held that views held 18 or 20 years ago might not be suitable now. But he overlooked the fact that another Committee was appointed quite recently and that it was in accordance with its recommendions that the Railway Company was called upon to fulfil its obligation. The Hon. Mr. Armstrong was not quite fair to the Government in urging that the only reason they had assigned why suburban traffic should not all go to Victoria Terminus was the costly extensions of permanent way and stations. They had shown that such an arrangement would cause a great deal of public inconvenience. He had never been opposed to any inquiry which could possibly lead to advantage. But the entire sweeping away of a line which ministered to the convenience of more people than any other in India and which could not be abolished without a revolution in the daily habits of most of these people seemed to him altogether out of the range of practical politics. If the line was maintained in any form, then an overbridge was surely needed for the convenience of a great number of people. If there had not been enough of inquiry on this point, he could not conceive of any case in which it could be held; a request for further inquiry would not justify the postponement of action in this case. Postponement of action meant loss of an opportunity which was not likely to be replaced for a long time to come. The overbridge was not one of a kind which a Railway administration could be required by the Railway Act to make. The cost was not very great but he predicted that if the existing Railway Company did not meet it, it would not be undertaken by any other body without years of discussion. The construction of this overbridge would not, as Mr. Armstrong seemed to suppose, prejudice the construction of sea-face road from Colaba to Chaupati, nor would it prejudice the full consideration of all questions, in his estimation, really debatable regarding the improvement of railway facilities in Bombay. No doubt the construction of a sea-face road and other improvements would require some reclamation. But that was a matter in which as they knew, his Excellency the Governor took a keen interest and which would receive his sympathetic consideration.

At the conclusion of the debate on the Budget Estimates, the Bills relating to the amendment of certain enactments and repeal of certain other enactments and to the amendment of the Bombay Abkari Act were read a second and third time. The Council then adjurned till to-morrow.

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

TO BE HELD IN AUGUST.

POONA, JULY 10.

A meeting for arranging the Poona divisiona Football Cup competition was held recently in the Gymkhana Club. It was decided that the tournament should commence on the first week in August next; all matches to be played on the Poona Volunteer ground. The entrance fee is fixed at Rs. 20 per team, and is to be paid in by 20th July. The services of the professional referee Sergeant D. Arcey of his Excellency's Band are secured. Captain Umfreville is nominated Honorary Secretary.

CRICKET IN POONA.

A cricket match, Poona Gymkhana versus Bombay Mahomedan Gymkhana Club was played to-day and resulted in a win for the visitors. The following on the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Lieut Heath, l-b-w b Tamboowalla	5
Captain Clarke, b Tamboowalla	0
Lieut Airy b Tamboowalla	42
Captain Rutter, b Tamboowalla	3
Major Leslie, c Kadri, b Abba	2
Lieut Smith, b Tamboowalla	1
Lieut Ling, l-b-w b Abba	5
Lieut Hartley, b Abba	0
Lieut Lucas not out	0
Colonel Stevens, did not bat	0
Extras	13
Total	77

2nd Innings.

Lieut Ling c Tumboowalla, b Mullaji	2
Rawlins, b Tumboowalla	8
Col Stevens b Mullaji	27
Lieut Hartley not out	41
Lieut Heath b Mullaji	5
Lieut Airy not out	16
Extras	23
Total	122

Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN GYMKHANA CLUB.

1st Innings.

Papa b Ling	5
S A Kadri, b Stevens	32
Abba C Heath, b Ling	5
Tumboowalla b Stevens	2
T Mullaji b Airy	17
Peermahomed b Airy	0
S A Aziz b Airy	1
S N Patel C Ling, b Clarke	27
C M Alli, run out	16
M Ismall, b Clarke	3
M Y Ghansar, not out	0
Extras	30
Total	133

2nd Innings.

C M Alli, b Ling	0
Abba l b w b Ling	4
Peermahomed, b Clarke	10
Tumboowalla, not out	30
S N Patel not out	10
Rest to bat.	
Extras	9
Total	63

THE "COLONIZER" established in 1905 as a monthly imperial medium of information in regard to colonization, emigration and exploration and travel has arrived at the tenth year of its existence, and is going strong. The proprietors have decided on enlarging the journal and improving its already excellent contents. For two pence a copy or three shillings per annum post free to any part of the world, it gives guidance through its correspondence or its authoritative information to intending emigrants in regard to prospects for settlers in the different British Colonies. It contains hints for manufacturers and for the extension of trade without the Empire. A synopsis of recently delivered lectures on what is being done in Britain beyond the Seas is a feature of the paper. A section is devoted to Careers in the different Colonies. An interesting article in the May number on "Railways in Rhodesia" to which we make more detailed reference is of considerable interest and is illustrated with many beautiful views in Rhodesia. The paper deserves all possible success, supplying as it does items of living interest on the important point of where and how to best make a living and on different degrees of progress, industrial and commercial distinguishing each British Colony.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The official business before the meeting of the Viceroy's Council to-morrow is merely formal, but it is expected that his Excellency the President may take the opportunity to make an important statement regarding modifications in the scheme for Military reorganisation in India now under discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The question of the partition of Bengal may also possibly come up. The Court-Fees Bill, which is to be referred to a Select Committee is only to make a small readjustment of stamp duty payable in connection with house leases in cases where the tenant is ejected. The modification in the Articles of War which is to be introduced by Sir Edmond Elles is only to make a verbal alteration in the Act to accommodate it to the changes already introduced by Lord Kitchener in connection with the reorganisation of Commands into Brigades throughout India.

The Legislative Council meeting which was fixed for to-morrow morning has been postponed till Friday morning by order of H. E. the Viceroy.

The information telegraphed from Simla that the meeting of the Viceroy's Council so hurriedly called for to-day (Tuesday) has been postponed to Friday next suggests that the Government of India do not yet find themselves in a position to make their long looked for announcement as to the nature of the modifications they have been pressing for and are alleged to have obtained in Mr. Brodrick's Indian Army administration scheme.

THE C. P. C. AMENDMENT.

Mr. Greeven, Legal Remembrancer of the United Provinces, goes up to Simla on special duty for two months shortly, in connection with the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which is once more being looked into with a view to the final revision which will most probably be taken in hand during the coming twelvemonth, in which case this long deferred measure should eventually be ready to be passed into law in the cold weather Session of 1906-07.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

It is officially announced that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of six additional Imperial and twenty additional Provincial officers to the Survey of India during the next two years, pending orders on the report of the Survey Committee which sat last cold weather to go into the whole question of the reorganisation of this department. A detachment of the survey department is being organised to map the scene of the coming Delhi manoeuvres, the area to be examined amounting to no less than 950 square miles.

SOIL INOCULATION.

Mr. Bergtheil, Agricultural Bacteriologist to the Government of India, has reported against the probability of useful results being obtained in India from the introduction of the American system of soil inoculation with bacteria for nitrification purposes in connection with leguminous crops; but cultures are to be prepared at Sirsiah and the matter put to practical test this year.

THE SIMLA EARTHQUAKE.

STRATA SETTLING DOWN.

The results of the investigations of Dr. Omori, the Japanese expert, who is in India studying the Dharmsala earthquake, are to show that the strata are settling down normally and that while minor tremors may be expected to continue for a year or so, it is exceedingly improbable that any further big earthquake will occur in the same region for a great number of years. Earthquakes may take place, however, at any time further to the West. Dr. Omori is now proceeding to Dehra Dun and Mussoorie returning to Simla for a few days at the end of the month prior to starting for Assam.

Mr. Holland, the Geologist, has pronounced a small portion of the Elysium Hill, Simla, below Holmcroft house unsafe and steps are being taken to cut water channels, etc., to reduce the chances of landship, but the area affected is a small one and no houses besides Holmcroft are endangered.

POSSIBLE RETRENCHMENT.

A Committee consisting of Mr. Richard Dane as President, with Messrs. Morris McLagan, Heseltine and Tucker, as members, has been appointed to revise the system of allowances granted to the clerical establishment of the Government of India at Simla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Of the various officers of the Survey of India, Captain Ryder, who received the Patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his paper and his adventurous journey last winter through Western Tibet, has been promoted to Major.

Capt. Mears, Major Symonds and Capt. Gunter are granted privilege leave

Capt. Mcharg R. E. has been elected for continuous Indian Service in India.

Capt Tandy has been transferred from the Head Quarters office, Calcutta, to No. 18 party, Simla.

Lieutenant Hawkins, Royal Sussex Regiment, is posted to 25th Cavalry, on appointment to Indian Army.

Captain Ricketts, 62nd Punjabis, and Captain Sarel, 11th Lancers, are granted extensions of one year in their appointments as Commandants of 26th and 14th Mule Corps, respectively.

Major Tremayne, 13th Hussars, is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Chisholm Scottish Rifles, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Lieutenant Lord, A. R. Innes Kerr, 1st Royal Dragoons, is transferred to the Royal Horse Guards.

The following railways have granted certain concessions in connection with the forthcoming concentration of troops south of Delhi:—East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Indian Midland, Agra-Delhi Chord, Rajputana-Malwa, Oudh and Rohilkhand, North-Western, and the Southern Punjab Railways. The principal concessions are :—Troops, personnel and animals, to be carried at single contract rates for the double journey. All military stores, equipment and supplies despatched by goods train and intended solely for use at the Delhi concentration for the Commander-in-Chief's camp and final march past to be carried at the minimum contract rate of one-sixth pie per maund per mile irrespective of their classification. Baggage stores and equipment accompanying troops will be carried at the rates laid down in appendix 5, Army Regulations, India, volume 10.

ADMINISTRATION OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

CREATION OF A NEW APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

In view of the continuous increase in the number of Ordnance factories and mass of detail which has to be disposed of by the Director-General of Ordnance, in connection with the administration of the factories, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of an appointment of Inspector-General of Ordnance factories on a salary of Rs. 2,200 a month. This officer will administer the factories under the Director-General of Ordnance and will be aided in his duties by an assistant, who will receive pay of rate and a staff salary of Rs. 500 a month. In connection with the above appointments the staff salary of the Assistant Director-General of Ordnance will be reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 400 a month and the appointment of Deputy Assistant Director-General of Ordnance will be abolished.

Major R. H. Mahon who has long been connected with the Indian Ordnance Department will, no doubt, be the first occupant of the important post of Inspector-General of Ordnance factories in India, the creation of which is to-day announced.

A COURT MARTIAL AT CALCUTTA.

OFFICER CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

A general Court Martial is now being held at Fort William for the trial of Second Lieutenant Ambrose Gaye, of 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment, for embezzlement of monies belonging to various regimental (canteen etc.) accounts. Gaye obtained his commission in the 2nd Battalion eighteen months ago, he being at the time Lance-Corporal in the Manchester Regiment. There are twenty witnesses. Only three were examined to-day. The case will last for some days.

THE E. I. RAILWAY FRAUD CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

In the East Indian Railway ticket fraud case against Devendra Nath Mookerjee and Jogessur Ahir, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against both the accused. The first accused was sentenced two years' and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The latter sentence to take effect after the expiry of the sentence he is already undergoing.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA vs. CASUALS.

THE first match of the season under the carrying code was played yesterday evening on the Cooperage between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Casuals, and considering that neither of the teams have had very many opportunities for practice, the game was remarkably interesting one. The weather was a bit sultry, but the ground was nice and soft owing to the recent timely rains. Neither side was at full strength, but fifteens that did duty give a fair idea of the the resources of both clubs this season. Several weaknesses were noticeable, but these only to be expected in a first match will, no doubt, be looked to as the season advances. The forwards on both sides seem a hard working lot and when they get into better training should render a good account of themseves. The backs as a whole have still a good deal to learn, especially those in the three-quarter line. At present neither the kicking or tackling of the latter is quite up to the mark and the combination they showed yesterday was lacking in several essentials. The halves show promise of development, but must learn to pass more to the three-quarters. Both the full backs seemed a bit new to their work, but with practice they will, no doubt, improve. Judging from the form shown yesterday evening, we may look forward to several interesting games this season between the Gymkhana and the Casuals, and it is to be hoped that the report to the effect that the Yorkshire Regiment intend getting up a team will turn out to be true. The Casuals kicked off from the Bandstand end and for some time play ranged between the Casuals' 25 and midfield until the superiority of the Gymkhana forwards gradually worked the ball down the field close to the goal line, where Ward from a pass from the left half obtained, a try. The kick at goal, which was at a difficult angle, failed. For some time after this, play was of an even nature, but seven minutes before half-time Brand got across for the Gymkhana as the result of some good passing by the forwards. This try like the first was not converted. The second half was very similar to the first, and shortly after play was resumed, Pope receiving a pass sprinted across the Casuals' goal line from the 25 flag. The place kick, although from an easy position, again failed. Not long afterward he took a pass intended for one of the Casuals and sprinting from the latter's 25 gained a fine try. For the fourth time the place kick failed. These reverses aroused the Casuals and a rush by their forwards carried the ball down to the Gymkhana goal where one of the halves obtaining possession from a scrum grounded the ball behind. The major points were, however, not obtained. A few minutes later the whistle sounded "no side", the game ending in a victory for the Gymkhana as follows :—

Bombay Gymkhana	4 Tries (12 points)
Casuals	1 Try (3 points)

TEAMS.—Bombay Gymkhana :—Gillum (full back), C. M. Ward, D. Murray, Pope, and Arnot (three-quarter backs), Blair and Brand (half backs), Annesly, Herbert, Gillete, Richards, De Courcy E. Gilbert, J. P. Gilbert, and Jupe (Forwards).

CASUALS.—(full-back) a soldier, (three-quarter backs) Pye, Fischer and two soldiers, (half-backs) Gunn and a soldier, (Forwards) Ross, Spencer, Body, Cadell, Stockbridge, and four soldiers.

NEW ASSOCIATION CUP.

A CUP, to be designated the "Meakin Challenge Association Football Cup," has been presented by Messrs. Meakin and Company, Deccan Brewery, to be competed for by Army and Civilian Teams in the Western Command, under English Association rules. The competition is to be played on the "knock out" system, and all management will be in the hands of the Committee of the British Soldiers' Gymkhana Club, Mhow. All games to be played at Mhow, and the first match will take place on the 20th October, 1905. Two or more teams per Regiment may be entered, if desired. Any communication addressed to the Secretary, British Soldiers' Gymkhana Club, Mhow, asking for information on any point, will receive prompt attention. Entries are now open and may be sent to the Secretary, B. S. G. Club, accompanied by entrance fee. Entry forms may be had on application.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE CONDEMNED SECTION.

THE following is a correct statement of ordinary tickets issued and of estimated number of journeys performed by season ticket-holders at 25 trips in each direction per month per season tickets between the following stations, during the half year ended 30th June 1904 :—

STATIONS		Season Tickets.	Ordinary Tickets.
From	To		
Stations North of Grant Road up to Virar.	Grant Road	198700	458971
Do	Charni Road	123300	243144
Do	Marine Lines	104100	188307
Do	Church Gate	197250	101215
Do	Colaba	4160	28041
Colaba	Stations North of Grant Road up to Virar	170300	30730
Church Gate	do	1114000	107496
Marine Lines	do	245700	231978
Charni Road	do	217350	243297
Grant Road	do	268100	616393
Grant Road	Charni Road	6200	10195
Do	Marine Lines	5580	71405
Do	Church Gate	165000	72731
Do	Colaba	12500	39677
Charni Road	Grant Road	550	15480
Do	Marine Lines	200	2808
Do	Church Gate	.....	56707
Do	Colaba	6000	29658
Marine Lines	Colaba	20250	73639
Do	Church Gate	......	2669
Do	Charni Road	2750	6279
Do	Grant Road	87700	79144
Church Gate	Colaba	14250	11642
Do	Marine Lines	9000	8947
Do	Charni Road	165150	41694
Do	Grant Road	484100	63236
Colaba	Church Gate	1400	11424
Do	Marine Lines	103250	68319
Do	Charni Road	2200	18611
Do	Grant Road	4670	39633
Up country i. e. beyond Virar	Grant Road	—	81750
Do	Charni Road	......	29777
Do	Marine Lines	.....	21997
Do	Church Gate	.....	14317
Do	Colaba	.....	8825
Colaba	Up country i. e. Virar.	1?0	23179
Church Gate	Do	1650	21687
Marine Lines	Do	....	25782
Charni Road	Do	....	29448
Grant Road	Do	....	63337
		3391859	3283876

Statement of ordinary tickets issued and of estimated number of journeys performed by season ticket-holders at 25 trips in each direction per month per season ticket, between the following stations, during the half year ended 31st December, 1904.

STATIONS.		Season Tickets.	Ordinary Tickets.
From	To		
		N.	No.
Stations North of Grant Road up to Virar.	Grant Road	200000	438439
Do	Charni Road	114400	183886
Do	Marine Lines	191353	168424
Do	Church Gate	115300	96262
Do	Colaba	4300	30633
Calaba	Stations North of Grant Road up to Virar.	71300	20311
Church Gate	do	533630	62917
Marine Lines	do	131732	210212
Charni Road	do	144900	215169
Grant Road	do	32770	549701
Grant Road	Charni Road	1450	11485
Do	Marine Lines	36150	76698
Do	Church Gate	21750	30212
Do	Colaba	1500	43635
Charni Road	Grant Road	3650	11139
Do	Marine Lines	1330	3524
Do	Church Gate	.....	62205
Do	Colaba	6330	25169
Marine Lines	Colaba	19200	71130
Do	Church Gate	....	2583
Do	Charni Road	1600	4861
Do	Grant Road	75950	80129
Church Gate	Colaba	15730	11288
Do	Marine Lines	7950	6114
Do	Charni Road	177400	54742
Do	Grant Road	619550	63024
Calaba	Church Gate	1750	67777
Do	Marine Lines	93100	10722
Do	Charni Road	21450	18577
Do	Grant Road	40050	40523
Up Country i. e. beyond Virar	Grant Road	....	91167
Do	Charni Road	....	30539
Do	Marine Lines	....	2,561
Do	Church Gate	....	17231
Do	Colaba	....	9244
Colaba	Up Country i. e. beyond Virar.	—	27951
Church Gate	do	2000	18841
Marine Lines	do	....	20198
Charni Road	do	—	23719
Grant Road	do	..	36135
	Total	3315850	3144338

Statement of ordinary tickets issued and of estimated number of journeys performed by season ticket holders at 25 trips in each direction per month per season ticket, between the following stations, during the year 1904 :—

STATIONS.		1st half 1904.		2nd half 1904.	
From	To	No. of Passengers.	Average No. of passengers daily.	No. of Passengers.	Average No. of Passengers daily.
Stations North of Grant Road up to Virar.	Grant Road	687671	3778	677290	3631
	Charni Road	554414	1645	298290	1632
	Marine Lines	556497	2131	364334	1930
	Church Gate	501165	1656	211405	1150
	Colaba	69641	333	79278	434
Colaba	Stations North of Grant Road up to Virar.	2010	1195	104651	559
Church Gate		221430	671	919517	4997
Marine Lines		477552	2625	[illegible]	2179
Charni Road	Do	460647	2531	[illegible]	1917
Grant Road	Do	601315	4550	321601	4464
Grant Road	Charni Road	16?95	9	13950	70
Do	Marine Lines	24725	693	133841	733
Do	Church Gate	25723	1258	101984	554
Do	Colaba	62177	237	66233	306
Charni Road	Grant Road	27951	9	7979	98
Do	Marine Lines	3798	21	3774	20
Do	Church Gate	56767	518	6330	374
Do	Colaba	5236	170	26519	160
Marine Lines	Colaba	96870	516	91330	507
Do	Church Gate	2450	11	2535	14
Do	Charni Road	798	44	6401	35
Do	Grant Road	166 44	917	157?79	254
Church Gate	Colaba	35852	142	25091	147
Do	Marine Lines	15947	88	[illegible]	74
Do	Charni Road	225744	1174	24319	1316
Do	Grant Road	547786	3010	63?074	3745
Colaba	Church Gate	[illegible]	70	11433	66
Do	Marine Lines	171563	945	163?77	907
Do	Charni Road	45341	252	43527	231
Do	Grant Road	53533	474	39675	430
Up country i. e. beyond Virar	Grant Road	31750	449	21137	436
	Charni Road	[illegible]	163	31538	116
	Marine Lines	2977	113	21564	117
Do	Church Gate	14419	79	17261	94
Do	Colaba	[illegible]	35	9244	30
Colaba	Up country i. e. beyond Virar.	23279	128	27951	153
Church Gate	Do	23477	129	21640	119
Marine Lines	Do	2578	14	20198	108
Charni Road	Do	29444	162	32710	156
Grant Road	Do	63217	34	58125	316
		7276780	[illegible]	[illegible]	35494

BROACH.

THE Nerbuddha is in flood to-day, says our correspondent writing on Sunday, and the poor of Broach are profiting. The north bank of the river is crowded with men, women and children busy in collecting wood which in the shape of whole trees, logs and branches are carried down by the rapid current. Wood is not the only thing that comes down with the stream. One or two unfortunate men have been seen on trees being carried down towards the sea. It is to be hoped that they are saved before they get there. The flood is one of the biggest there has been for many years. Most of the old hulks that have been lying for years aground near the Broach Bandar have been moved by the current to start on a little cruise of their own. Several have come ashore between Broach and Kuntarvada, but others are continuing their course towards the sea and may yet do damage. In the case of one or two only the top edge of the prow shows above the water and there may very easily take a fishing craft unawares and sink her. Fish should be cheap to-day to judge from the numbers that are being taken out from the river alongside the banks.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Cotton Crop.

BANKING IN 1904-05.

JAPANESE KHAKI CONTRACTS.

LONDON, June 23.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers & Co., of New York, writing on June 6, say that as a result of the decline which followed the June report of the Agricultural Department the trade had become bearish in its opinions, looking for better weather conditions to produce from the low average of 77.2 a larger yield of cotton than was needed. It was also felt that no advance could be sustained during the month of June, which is usually favourable to the growth of the cotton plant. In short the disposition was to regard the low condition of the crop as no longer a factor. Messrs. Hubbard add :—"We think it well to look to the past for some light on the question as to what a condition of 77.2 means in its bearing upon the final outcome of the crop. When it is stated that it is the lowest condition, since 1881 with the single exception of 1903, when it was reported as 74.1 in June, one scarcely appreciates that in all these years the June condition had not been below 80 ; so that all our large or small crops except that one exception must have had a better start than this one. No other conclusion can be reached if we are to assume that the Government reports are to be considered a guide to the final yield." Comparing the decrease in crop conditions during the season from June to October since 1899, they show that "no crop improves between June and October (which is well-known), and also that, while a good condition in June may be lost by bad weather during the summer, no large crop has been made from a low June condition." They believe that, whilst the speculative public will be guided in its operations by the weather from week to week, consumers of cotton, now able to sell their yarns and goods a long time forward at very profitable price, will give such considerations very careful thought.

Mr. Thomas Skinner, the compiler of several of the standard financial annuals, has now issued his handbook on "The London Banks and Kindred Companies and Firms." In his introductory review of the past year from a banker's standpoint, he says that the general conditions were unusually satisfactory, there having been practical immunity from financial disturbance. On the other hand, however, operations were carried on at less remunerative rates. The average Bank of England standard rate of discount in 1903 was 3·778 per cent, but in 1904 it sunk to 3·290. The mean quotation in 1903 was 3,33 and in 1904 only 2·67, while the figures for day-to-day money were 2·65 and 2·18 respectively, and bankers had to pay interest on deposits 2,25 in 1903 and only 1·85 in 1904. Summarised these figures showed margins between deposit rate on the one hand and discount and money quotation one the other of .74 in 1903 and .57 in 1904, so that it is not surprising to find that diminished profits were the rule, although in comparatively few cases were dividends lowered, and happily no further provision had to be made, as was the case at the end of 1903, for depreciation in securities held. As regards the current half year, for the twenty weeks to the middle of May the average of the Bank rate was 2·75, while the joint-stock institution paid a mean rate of 1.50 for deposits and the average of day-to-day money was 2.24, and for discounts 2.29, the margin between deposit rates, on the one hand, and, on the other, day-to-day money and discount quotations having been .72, or only a trifle below the experience of the whole year 1903, and appreciably over 1904, whilst in the same period last year the margin was only .30 per cent. Thus the bank should come out at June 30 with fairly satisfactory results.

The Japanese khaki contracts have not yet reached the West Riding of Yorkshire, but the manufacturers have not given up hope. It is said in well-informed quarters that the delay is caused by the peace negotiations. It will be easily understood that if there is to be no winter campaign the heavy khaki woollens will not be required, at any rate not in large quantities, and the tenders that were invited from Tokio about the beginning of the present year were all for heavy-weight woollens. A rumour has been put in circulation that the khaki orders have gone elsewhere, and America is mentioned as having captured some of them, together with the contract for army boots. There can be little doubt that a large Japanese boot contract has gone to the United States, but there is no truth in the report that the American woolen manufacturers have secured any orders from the Japanese army clothing departments. If the Japanese contracts come to Yorkshire they will, of course, consume large quantities of wool, keep hands and machinery fully occupied, and withdraw a number of firms from competition in other markets.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economist, has recently undertaken a defence of Russian finance, seeking to show that the present position is not such as to give rise to grave apprehension. In a former work he advanced the curious theory that a national debt only assumes a serious aspect, when the annual interest exceeds 25 to 40 per cent. of the national income as represented by the yearly Budget. M. Leroy-Beaulieu now applies this standard to the Russian debt, and, taking the receipts for 1903, which he puts at 1,471,000,000 roubles (£156,000,000), he places against them the interest of the Russian debt as at January 1,1905. This amount is 297,000,000 roubles, or £31,000,000 (about 20 per cent of the receipts). However, in this calculation the internal and external loans negotiated during the present year have not been included. These would increase the Russian debt by at least 593,000,000 roubles. The "Berliner Tageblatt" points out, further, that if the war indemnity be reckoned at 1,800,000,000 roubles (£190,000,000) Russia's total indebtedness would become 9,400,000,000 roubles, the annual interest on which would be over 400,000,000 roubles. Such a figure stands, as will be seen, very unfavourably, against the revenue of 1903, whilst the revenue of the present year is likely to be much less than that of two years ago.

The position of spinners and manufacturers engaged in the worsted trade does not improve. The market for all classes of wool and tops is not merely firm but advancing, and it now appears probable that when the next London auctions for colonial wool begin on July 4 another all-round advance in values will be seen. Notwithstanding the strength of the market for the raw material and for tops, it is impossible for spinners and manufacturers to obtain anything like adequate advances on yarns and goods, and we are assured that unless relief comes at either one end of the trade or the other large quantities of machinery will have to be stopped. The demand is largely speculative, and is led by buyers from that most speculative, of all markets the United States. Not only are all merino and fine cross-bred and medium wool and tops dearer than at any previous time during the present year, but even coarse crossbreds have entirely recovered the drop of 4d per pound which they suffered three months ago. Indeed it is stated that transactions have taken place at 17d, which is a half penny above any previous record for the present year. Shearing has already commenced in the early districts of Australia, and from this time onwards the next clip will begin to arrive and go on arriving during the remainder of the year in ever-increasing quantities. It is true that the quantity to be dealt with at the next auctions will be small, for about half the arrivals continue to be forwarded direct to the various consuming centres here and on the Continent. Besides the demand for the United States, it is said that a considerable quantity of merino tops is being bought at Bradford for Germany.

Manufacturers of all classes of cotton waste goods continue to be well employed, and are particularly firm in their quotations. The demand is still very brisk for the low makes of "preparation" waste for T-cloths, which are shipped to the Mediterranean especially for the Tripoli market. Makers are however, complaining that many of the orders are now for very narrow widths, and consequently are not very remunerative. "Condenser" weft goods are well engaged, especially in the dyeing qualities for the Senegal and French Guinea trade. Low makes of waste fancies for the West African coast are selling well, and considerable difficulty is experienced in getting reasonable delivery. The better grades of waste goods for Lagos are quiet, although some makers of blue and fancy stripes are very busy. The Canary Islands continue to take a considerable quantity of heavy makes of waste Osnaburgs, and the wide looms suitable for these goods are well engaged. With the exception of some classes of waste for printing the demand for the South American markets is comparatively slow, many of the makes of plain good formerly used for bags being now to a great extent superseded by grey drills.

The German Government and the various German industrial and financial associations are always casting about for new ways of promoting Germany's export trade, and at present there seems to be a feeling in favour of the establishment of a new and strong export bank in more or less close relations, with the State. The experiences of other States with similar banks for the development of foreign trade, are quoted in support of the scheme, and particular reference is made to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with its headquarters in Hong Kong and London and branches throughout the East and in France and the United States. This bank, with a paid up capital of 10,000,000, dols. has a reserve fund of 17,000,000, dols. created out of profits, and pays handsome dividends and bonuses to its shareholders. The Russo-Chinese bank, which was established in 1895 to take over the Shanghai business of the Comptoir National has branches throughout Asia, and before the war paid dividends of 8 per cent. The Deutsch Asiatische Bank which began operations 15 years ago on a very small scale, has considerably increased its trading capital from profits, and last year paid a dividend of 10 per cent.

The present price of shellac and the condition of the market would seem to show that a very considerable diminution in consumption must have taken place during the past few months. The imports for the present year have, so far, been considerably below an average quantity and very much under those of the two preceding years. The falling off this year as compared with last is almost 40 per cent in quantity ; yet the prices current now are greatly below those of last year. In May, 1904, quotations for Standard T. N. ranged between 214s, and 234s. per cwt, and for nearly the whole year they were over 200s. This no doubt, stimulated the use of resin for the adulteration of shellac and for the making of the common kinds of spirit varnish, and the normal consumption of shellac has not yet been resumed. Otherwise it is impossible to account for a state of things where the receipts are 40 per cent less and the price has fallen at the same time from 234s. to 137s. per cwt. The damage done to the reputation of British spirit varnishes by the extravagant rates demanded for shellac last year will probably show itself later ; it can scarcely fail to be very great.

The report of the Zurich Silk Industrial Association for the second half of 1904 shows that the exports of silk piece-goods and ribbons from all the European centres have decreased as compared with the second half of 1902. Barmen and Crefeld show the largest decreases, whilst those of Lyons, Zurich and Basle are less considerable. The report mentions that in 1904 the imports of raw silk into the United States of America reached a record figure, being 6,900,000 kilogrammes, as against 4,500,000 in 1903 and 5,700,000 in 1902. These increased imports, says the report, together with the steady decrease in the imports of piece-goods, are striking proof of the development of silk weaving in America, and fully explain the increasing influence on prices of the American market.

OIL-ENGINES AND IRRIGATION.

From an Order of the Madras Government, just issued, it appears that no less than twelve oil-engine installations for irrigation purposes have now been started under Government auspices, directed and supervised by Mr. Chatterton. Besides these, there have been thirteen applications from landholders and ryots for engines and pumps to be erected by means of loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Government have now sanctioned the entertainment of three upper subordinates on Rs. 150 per mensem for supervising the experiments in irrigation by pumping, and have also sanctioned the starting of a school for training oil-engine drivers under the immediate direction of Mr. Chatterton at a cost not exceeding Rs. 5 000 per annum. In the course of their Order, the Government remark :—"The success which has so far attended the efforts to demonstrate the economy of the oil-engine in the irrigation of dry land, and the keen interest evinced by the agricultural community in the experiments are very encouraging. The Government agree with Mr. Chatterton that the installation of engines should, as far as possible, be left to private enterprise, fostered by advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act ; and they consider that he could not be more profitably employed than in giving the necessary engineering advice and assistance to those wishing to provide themselves with such an installation. Mr. Chatterton should take the earliest opportunity to collect the result of his experiments and place before the public reliable statistics as to the quantity of water obtainable by means of such installation and the extent of dry land which it will serve to irrigate.—" Madras Mail"

TWO CAPE COLONIALS

CURED OF INDIGESTION BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, AFTER THREE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

No man or woman living in Stellenbosch or Queenstown, Cape Colony, and who is afflicted with indigestion in any form, should suffer any longer if they will read the following letters of Mr. Bernard John Bergstedt and Mrs. Ann Fechter and act upon the information and advice which these letters contain. That advice is to buy and use Mother Seigel's Syrup !

Mr. Bergstedt and Mrs. Fechter are both young people, but each had endured three years of wretchedness from the unfortunate condition of their stomachs before they found the remedy that finally relieved and cured them. It is an old saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," and so ordinarily it is with medicines. But Mother Seigel's Syrup has scored hundreds of thousands of cures of indigestion in all of the many forms it assumes and with all the varieties of symptom. Just look over these two letters and you will perceive different symptoms are mentioned by the writers, but the complaints gave way before the curative power of this sovereign remedy after other medicines and even medical attendance had failed.

Mr. Bergstedt lives at Railway Station, Stellenbosch, and is a Colonial, born in Cape Town. He is now a goods foreman in the service of the Cape Government Railway. In his letter, dated December 23, 1904, he says :—"For over three years I suffered all the torments of acute indigestion. My appetite was very poor, and after meals I had severe pains and a weighty feeling on my chest. I got little sleep at nights : I would wake up my feet feeling quite clammy, and during the day could not have proper rest. At intervals I had a feeling as though the blood had left every part of my body and rushed to my head. After these flushes I always felt weak and depressed. I obtained medical advice, but the medicine I took might as well have been thrown away.

"A friend of mine asked me if I had used Mother Seigel's Syrup. I remembered at once, seeing on our station platform a plate reading : Mother Seigel's Syrup Cures Indigestion,' and I immediately decided to give it a trial. I bought a bottle of the Syrup at Joering's Chemist Shop, and I am pleased to say, after finishing the first bottle I felt relieved and decided it would cure me, and my decision was correct as I stand by Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion, as mine was very severe, and I will always speak well of it."

Mrs. Fechter lives in Komani Square next to Supt. Native Location, Queenstown, C. C., and her letter is dated January 13th, 1905. She is a native of Alice, C. C., and was born on her father's farm, known as Popplejan Kloof.

"For three years," she writes, "I suffered from severe pains under my heart, caused by the pressure of wind in my stomach and intestines. These pains always attacked me after meals, and distressing headaches always came with them. My bowels were never in real good order, having at all times to resort to purgatives, I could retain nothing in my stomach and became worse day after day. My condition became so serious that it was necessary to obtain medical advice but I derived no actual benefit from the medicines prescribed for me.

"I heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup whilst living in Cookhouse and there commenced using the Syrup with splendid results. After taking four bottles and using two Plasters, I regained my old strength and good health, and it was due only to Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

LONDON NOTES.

Writing on June 23rd, our London Correspondent draws attention to a Boulogne telegram in that day's paper as follows :—"The foolish practice of tearing along the high road to the public danger was exemplified this afternoon just outside Boulogne on the shore road to Wimereux. Two motor-cyclists, inhabitants of Boulogne, ran into each other at a bend of a hill. One man was killed on the spot, and the other was so dangerously injured that he is not expected to survive." If all road hogs met with the same ending it would simplify matters, and at all events render it unnecessary to shoot them at sight—a drastic measure that finds favour in some unexpected quarters. For example, Canon Greenwell, Chairman of the Durham County Magistrates, in dealing with a case of excessive speed, observed that these people are becoming an intolerable nuisance to the public and although he did not quite say they should shoot them, it would be a good plan if a few were shot. Asked later if he wished to amplify this statement the magisterial cleric replied :—"No, I do not think I can say anything more. I am not like the Marquis of Queensberry in saying that these people should be shot, but at the same time I think it would do good if some of them were shot. I should like to see them horsewhipped and brought to wreck and ruin," he added. "It is disgraceful that they should be rushing about risking people's lives on the road." I should have thought that the sentence of four months' hard labour passed at Bucks Assizes, the other day, on a motorist who ran over and killed a poor woman of the working class while she was wheeling a perambulator and the comments of Mr. Justice Lawrence as to the rights of pedestrians would have had a good effect. But to judge from some of the speeches made at a dinner of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and traders we shall have to wait until an owner or two are sent to prison before automobile scorchers realise that our country roads do not exist for them only. 'Much is heard of the misuse of the highways by motorists" said, one of the speakers on the occasion referred to "but they are by no means the only sinners in this respect. Pedestrians are the greater nuisance." Exactly. But this happens to be a country in which the majority rules and pedestrians are the majority. It is clear that unless motorists mend their manners they will be dealt with very much more severely than they are at present. New legislation on the subject is inevitable and is only a question of time.

OLLA PODRIDA.

If as cynics say the greatest pleasure in connection with an extra-special Social invitation is to see your name in print, the people who were commanded to the recent Royal Garden party but could not attend are having quite the best of it. Of course, it was too much to expect that the newspapers would publish the names of 6,000 guests and naturally only those more generally known nobles, actors, other favoured folk—were mentioned in the accounts of the great "function." But every day since the affair took place we have been reading such announcements as the following :—"Sir Oracle and Lady Pomposity were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' command to attend the Garden Party at Windsor Castle." It is to be hoped that the Press makes a charge for such exhibitions of modesty and self-effacement.

The advertisement columns of the "Times" contain the following :—

> YOUNG WOMAN of title would like to hear of some county family who would take her as PAYING GUEST, six weeks, in July, August ; northern county preferred.—Answer, Decies, 40, Clarges-street, London, W.

This is somewhat noble and seems to offer county families a means by which they can be spared the necessity of letting their ancestral homes to people better able to keep them up. Little Snobkins, to say nothing of our transatlantic cousins, would only be too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of being taken as paying guests by the Marquis of This or the Earl of That. But what with the extensive tipping now expected from people staying at country houses, I am not sure that in present circumstances those who enjoy that privilege are not entitled to consider themselves as "paying guests."

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has issued invitations to an evening party at the Hotel Cecil, where he is staying, on Friday, July 7. His Highness and the Maharani were entertained at Sydenham Hill the other day, by Sir Raymond and Lady West and afterwards visited the Colonial Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in company with their hosts. Lady O'Hagan, one of the great ladies of the Liberal party invited a number of well known politicians to meet their highnesses at dinner at her residence in Upper Belgrave Street on Wednesday, the guests including Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Earl Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Mary Browne, and the Bishop of Hereford.

WHY THE BRITISH SQUADRON LEFT CHINA.

Says the "Memorial Diplomatique" :—England has just reaped one advantage from her alliance with Japan, the value of which must not be underestimated. The British fleet in the Far East has been in great part recalled. England need no longer maintain in the Pacific the strong squadron which she had stationed there. Since the naval victory of Tsushima, the Mikado's Navy is mistress of the seas of the Extreme East and can there defend, without any possible contradiction, the interests of her ally. Our neighbours beyond the Channel, with the practical gifts which distinguish them, immediately took advantage of the consequences of the new state of affairs. They were able to recall, in order to strengthen their naval position in the Atlantic, the squadron, whose presence in the East had become useless. This measure, moreover, is not without reference to the uneasiness created by the Morocco question. The rivalry, more accentuated recently, between Germany and England on one side, and on the other the extraordinary tenacity with which German diplomacy seemed to insist on interfering in this question of Morocco explain the recall of the British Squadron from the Far East.

THE GREAT LAKES RAILWAY.

The work on the railway of the Great African Lakes is proceeding very satisfactorily ; it is expected that by the end of October the earthworks will be complete as far as Ponthierville which is by rail 124 kilometres (75 miles) from Stanleyville. The survey of the line between the falls of Sendwe and the Gates of Hell has been undertaken, and the laying of the rails will commence at Sendwe as soon as the earthworks reach Ponthierville. At this station the stocks required for the putting together of the steamers for the Great Lakes are ready, and the Navigable Channel from Ponthierville to Sendwe is being made straight. In three years from now the engineers hope to reach the Gates of Hell, and as the Sualaba becomes navigable again for 700 kilometres (420 miles) a new road to Stanleyville will have been thus constructed 1,300 kilometres long (780 miles)

The attention of all France is once more rivetted by a case of barricaded and armed resistance to the law aggravated, this time, by a degree of police carelessness which deserves a penalty more severely substantial than mere censure. It appears that the example of the gamekeeper, Roy, who some months ago kept a strong force at bay, at Nesseau, for a fortnight, fired the weak brain of a large farmer proprietor at Chagnon, in the Loire to imitation. Last November this man fired a couple of revolver shots at his bailiff, and despite a medical certificate of insanity, he was left at large to repeat the offence on June 8 against a neighbouring farmer. Even then the gendarmes merely went over to learn the facts, leaving the madman unmolested for days. But he had utilised the interval to barricade and provision his farmstead, and once more a whole district is reduced to terror and paralysis.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. P. W. D. C. C.

The Bombay Gymkhana Reserves met the Public Works Department C. C. on the ground of the latter on Saturday and gained a substantial victory by 69 runs, a result mainly due to the excellent bowling of N. M. Hogg and Douglas who captured five wickets apiece, the former for 14 and the latter for 32 runs. Douglas covered himself with glory by doing the hat trick. The P. W. D. were only able to total 46 of which C. C. Fink, a new arrival from Lahore, contributed 17. The Reserves responded with 115. D. F. Vines (45), Captain C. Murray (24), and Macnaglin (13) making the bulk of the runs. Gillet made one mighty hit out of the ground for six and lost his wicket to the next ball in attempting to repeat the feat. Kent, Roberts, Lynn, and DeSilva shared the bowling honours for the P. W. D. The Reserves have the material for quite a strong team this season among the principal players who are available being G. W. Dawson, C. M. Ward, F. P. West, Captain J. H. Macdonald, P. R. Cadell, C. A. Russ, S. Douglas, D. F. Vines, H. De Burgh, N. M. Hogg, Captain C. Murray, Gillett, Hutchinson, Teasdale, Arnot, Coomber, and several others. The bowling in particular with Hogg, West, Macdonald, Ward, and Douglas is stronger than usual.

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Mr G A Russ, b De Silva	1
Mr P E Gillett l-b-w, b Lynn	6
Mr P Cadell, c Costa, b De Silva	6
Capt Murray, b Kent	24
Lieut D F Vines, c and b Roberts	45
Lieut Douglas, b Kent	3
Lieut De Burgh, c Roberts, b Lynn	4
Mr P T Arnot, c De Souza, b Kent	0
Mr Macnaghten, run out	13
Mr E Coomber, c Roberts	1
Mr M N Hogg, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	115

P. W. D.

Mr D'Monte, b Hogg	8
Mr D Costa, b Douglas	3
Mr T D'Silva, b Douglas	0
Mr Maharana, b Hogg	1
Mr R T Kent, c Arnot, b Douglas	0
Mr C C Fink, b Hogg	17
Mr R W Roberts, c Arnot, b Douglas	0
Mr E T Lynn, b Hogg	6
Mr P D'Souza, c Murray, b Hogg	7
Mr Bell c Hogg, b Douglas	3
Mr Oliver, not out	1
Total	46

Second Innings.—Fink, b Murray, 4 ; Roberts, c Gilbert b Douglas, 17 ; D'Silva, c Hogg, 21 ; Kent, b Douglas, 6 and D'Monte, l-b-w, b Douglas, 4 ; extras, 3 ; total, 55.

GOVT. TELEGRAPH vs. G. I. P. RY. STORES.

A match was played on Saturday, the 8th instant, between the G. I. P. Railway Stores and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and resulted in a win for the latter by 45 Runs. Hogan for the Stores put up a useful 17 Edie for the Telegraph made a splendid 36 which included 5 fours and one six. Netscher made 19. The following are the scores :—

GOVT. TELEGRAPH.

H Netscher, c D'Souza, b Romer	19
A D Silva, St Gay, b Romer	11
G Edie, ct Hogan, b Malone	36
A Moore, ct Malone, b Romer	0
V D'Souza, b Hogan	13
A Speechly, ct Pulwanker, b Malone	0
N Leslie, c and b Malone	1
H Seymour, ct Pulwanker, b Romer	11
C Dudley, not out	5
G Desai, b Pulwanker	0
Lawrence, b Malone	4
Extras	0
Total	100

G. I. P. RY. STORES.

W King, b Dudley	3
Hogan, c D'Souza, b Moore	17
C Malone, c and b Moore	4
C Gay, l b-w Moore	11
P Malone, c Netscher, b Dudley	2
O Murray, b Moore	9
Pulwanker, b Dudley	0
V Romer, b Dudley	1
P D'Souza, not out	0
J D'Silva, run out	0
Pandit, b Moore	0
Extras	8
Total	55

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. INTERNATIONAL C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 78 runs :—Subjoined are the full scores :—

INTERNATIONAL C.C.

First Innings.

Mr S Pathare, l-b-w C V Mehta	16
Mr V Baloo, c Bhopatker, Agasker	21
Mr Masurker, hit the wicket, b Date	28
Mr Shivram, ct Hyasker, b Date	2
Mr Manchersha, b Mehta	38
Mr B M Mody, c Mehta	12
Mr Ghaswalla, c Gangadas, b Mehta	0
Mr Panthaki, b Date	14
Mr Ahmed Ali, b Date	0
Mr Sanchawalla, b Mehta	4
Mr M Merchant, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	144

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings

Mr Parshottam, c Panthaki, b Shivram	4
Mr B M Rane, b Shivram	16
Mr M P Jayaker, c Manchersha, b V Balu	0
Mr C V Mehta, c Sanchawala, b Shivarm	93
Mr K A Date, c Masurker, b Shivram	14
Mr R V Agasker, not out	60
Mr G E Khote, b Mody	4
Mr L Bhopatker, not out	17
Mr Acharia, Mr Pillai, Mr Gangadas	To bat.
Extras	11
Total	212

NEW SHIVAJEE CRICKET CLUB vs. DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Ground on Sunday last and resulted in an easy win for the former by 120 runs. The Daivadnays took the first innings and scored 31 runs. Mr. Chambhare alone contributing double figures, viz. 23 runs while the New Shivajee scored in all 151 runs, Messrs P. J. Kovarkar and V. S. Rangnekar contributing 47 runs (not out) and 41 runs respectively Messrs. Varadker and Narsi bowled well for the New Shivaji and captured 6 wickets foe 15 runs and 3 for 16 runs respectively. Mr. Chambhare for the Daivadayas also bowled very well and captured wickets for 28 runs. runs.

CRICKET IN KARACHI.

KARACHI GYMKHANA vs. KARACHI PARSIS.

This game last Saturday on the Parsi Gymkhana ground terminated in a draw. The Parsis applied the closure a little bit too soon, with the result they were in a tight corner, at the call of time. The principal feature of the game were the delightful batting performances of F. L. Sprott and P. D. Dastur. Scores :—

THE PARSIS.

Mr F J Mobed, b Lucas	3
Mr P D Dastur, c Clayton, b Lucas	77
Mr N M Dinshaw, c G Wilson, b Campbell	23
Mr H M Dinshaw, b Lucas	21
Mr J D Minwalla, not out	10
Mr B H Mehta (jun), Mr S N Minwalla, Mr G M Dinshaw, Mr M M Dinshaw, Mr N C Majarinah, Mr B T Gorwalla	Did not bat
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wkts.)	* 141

* Innings declared closed.

KARACHI GYMKHANA.

Mr G W Wilson, b N Dinshaw	20
Mr K L Sale, c G Dinshaw, b N Dinshaw	3
Mr F L Sprott, run out	49
Mr H F Kilcour, b N Dinshaw	19
Mr G T Lucas, c Mobed, b Gorwalla	10
Mr G V Campbell, b N Dinshaw	25
Mr G M Clayton, c Majarinah, b Gorwalla	4
Capt Leggatt, not out	0
Mr C S Wilson, not out	4
Mr T B Thatcher, Mr J C Wood	Did not bat.
Total (for 7 wickets)	134

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and a common jury.

COUNTERFEIT COINERS AT WORK.

A NEW TRIAL.

Walji Harsu was indicted for counterfeiting King's coin and possessing instruments for that purpose. Mr. Aston, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel appeared for the defence. The accused was tried on the same charges last week before another common jury, who returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of five to four. His lordship, who did not agree with the verdict, ordered a new trial before another jury, which now came on.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were the e. On receiving certain information from Cawnpore, Inspector Power, of the Bombay Police, went to the accused's shop at Mumbadevi, and there found three man working, including a nephew of the accused by name of Davraj Jiva. The latter pointed out to the Inspector the day-book in which were made certain entries of transactions made through the agency of Ramkrishna, broker, for 2,028 Murshibad rupees. He also pointed out a bundle of 356 "Kulma" rupees. A policeman at this stage brought a Marwari, named Jesraj Hunsraj who produced a bundle of 789 silver discs. Another man named Kasturchand was brought by another policeman, who produced five Murshibad coins, some silver chips and discs. While all this was going on, the accused returned to the shop and on being questioned by Inspector Power, desired his nephew to go with the Inspector to a room in the Mumbadevi temple compound and give up what was there. Fifteen brass dies for coining were found in a kettle belonging to a Hindu ascetic named Chambelinath. On the 26th February last, Davraj and Ramkrishna had sent off a parcel to Cawnpore ; and the Bombay police, having got information of the affair, had stopped the parcel. On opening it, it was found to contain 2,029 Murshidabad rupees, namely, coins which were fictitious and counterfeit. They had been printed off the dies in the accused's possession. Counsel remarked that, in the event of the jury being satisfied that the accused had made or manufactured coins resembling King's coins, which were likely to deceive people into the belief that they were the King's Murshidabad coins, the onus would lie on the defence to prove that the coins had not been made for an illegal purpose. The Murshidabad coins were minted in Murshidabad as well as in Calcutta in the time of the East India Company. The Murshidabad mint, which was opened in 1793 was abolished in 1795, and the Calcutta mint continued to coin the Murshidabad rupees up to 1835. In 1878, all the Murshidabad rupees were called in, and their equivalent in value given to those who had brought the coins ; hence the real Murshidabad rupees had ceased to exist.

Evidence was led for the prosecution. At the close of the enquiry, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Mr. Taleyarkhan asked his lordship to pass a lenient sentence.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said this was the first case of the kind and a former jury had found the accused not guilty. It was probable the accused did not intend to deceive others, still he was technically guilty. His lordship sentenced him to custody till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

THEFT OF A RUPEE.

Gavaria Sonoo was charged with theft of a rupee, on the 20th June last, from the pocket of one Sebastian De Souza, at 9 a.m. on the morning of the above date, the complainant was purchasing vegetables in the Lal Warree Bazar, when the accused put his hand into his pocket and drew out a rupee. Accused admitted previous convictions and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, of which three months were to be in solitary confinement.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

"A NEEDLESS EXPENSE."

Dear Sir—Whilst perusing your paper one day
I chanced on an interesting theme,
Which treated of reasons why officers' pay
Seemed less than a Croesus' dream.

I marked all the statements so sharply defined,
And the gloom in my soul you can guess,
When I found that young Subalterns hankered and pined
For noxious "short drinks" before Mess.

Now here was a blot on the glorious career
Of budding Napoleons and K's,
Small wonder poor 'Stiggins' dissolved into tears !
When he dwelt on these Subalterns' ways !

Though to cavil I know is unseemly, at least
Let me urge him to add his advice
On the "needless expense" of the Bacchanal feast
When its cheaper to dine upon rice.

Then it's equally clear that no Clubs should exist,
For their life-blood most surely depends
On the evils contained in that terrible list
Of "wines and liqueurs" for our friends.

The "semi-tea-totaller" can't be complete ;
Let's continue his argument keen,
"Semi-polo" could cheaper be played on our feet,
"Semi-golf" without clubs or a green !

And why should we stop at the trifle of drink,
Why not put down the Army instead ?
No more chance of a row, future Viceroys will think,
If the source of such crime should be dead.

Then if foreigners rude cast their covetous eyes
On this gem of our Empire immense,
We can say "it's a burden," and "sever home ties,"
While a source of much "needless expense !"

F. C. L. in the "Pioneer."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY 12th July at 4-45 p.m. (weather permitting.)

1. Individual Tent-pegging.—Ponies.
2. Jumping Competition.—Horses.
3. Dog Derby.—Distance 100 yards for dogs of any breed. Owners to stand at winning post.
4. Pre Raphaelite Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride given course to blackboard. Draw an animal of which the name is given them. Lady gives name of animals and genteman rides back. Shortest time wins.
5. Mounted Infantry Race, Horse or Pony.—To run, leading horse, and ride alternately 50 yards. Horses to be saddled at post ; total course about 200 yards.
6. Pony Scurry for all Ponies 14-1 and under,—Australian and English ponies Scratch, Arabs and C. B.'s receive 15 yards.
7. Horse Scurry.—Entries for the Scurries should be sent immediately to The Hon. A. Hill Trevor, 28, Esplanade Road, and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

N. B. "Horse" events are open to animals over 14-1 only ; pony events to those 14-1 and under.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 5th and 6th Silver Spoon Competitions took place a Ghat Cooper on Thursday morning, last, but owing to being showery there were only 6 members turned out to compete.

The next shoot will be on Thursday morning 13th instant at 900 and 1,000 yards.

The following are the scores :—

	Score 700 yards
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	32 a
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	32 b
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	32
Cr-Sergt Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Volunteer R Samuel G I P Ry Vols	26
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols	14

a. Hand capped 2 points
b. Winner of Spoon.

	Score 800 yards
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	31 a
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	18
Lce-Corporal F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	18
Cr-Sergt Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Volunteer R Samuel G I P Ry Vols	13
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols	14

a. Handicapped 2 points Winner of Spoon.

While the German Crown Prince was on his honey moon there was raised around him a controversy as amusing as it is novel. The Prince has now a chancellery, of which one of the first duties has been to edit many expressions of thanks in reply to loyal messages of congratulation. These replies are being very sharply criticised for faults of style, which most of the critics are content to denounce, while a few try to find explanations. There is in Germany no Academy like that of France, as a court of appeal on points of literary taste, but there seems to be a general agreement among educated Germans that an Imperial chancellery might take few liberties with the language of Goethe and Schiller.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE revelations made by the Butler Committee, though confessedly incomplete, are engrossing the attention of soldiers to the exclusion of all other subjects. There are some points that must be borne in mind. Much as the Army suffers through this damaging state of things, its own honour is in no degree tarnished by what has occurred, and the Army Service Corps, which in all its proper business, did splendid service, in South Africa, may regard the disclosures with equanimity. The officers upon whom the actual responsibility must fall are few in number, and their operations so far as they were known at the time, did not meet with the approval of their comrades. We think it quite unfair to assume that soldiers are demonstrably not business men. There has been an official theory that officers, by the very fact of wearing uniform, are shorn of business instincts, but, if there has been any want of business capacity, the officers are what the distrustful War Office has made them. As the Esher Committee said, the system of civilian financial control, while futile in peace, proved ruinous in war for officers unaccustomed to financial responsibility and ruled by excessively complex regulations could not at once improvise a system for the proper control of expenditure—and the same applies to contracts—when the restraints were suddenly removed. The result has been the waste of millions.

But undoubtedly the responsibility must be sought further back, and it will be found in the supine War Office, which was content to entrust to officers who had gone through all the stress of the war, and had borne the heat and burden of the day, the control of this vast business. Commonsense should have indicated that men who were new to the scene of operations and not men who were tried by excess of work, were required. We desire to say as little as possible about the relationship of Sir Neville Lyttelton to the affair, though his position is at present singularly awkward, and it will, doubtless, become a subject of discussion as to whether that distinguished officer should have been aware of what was taking place. But had the War Office at home no means of discovering the enormous wastage? What of its financial officers, and of the special agent of the finance department, who paid three visits to South Africa, and reported that he saw no reason to suspect that the supply office was in any way inefficient? Why was the duty of disclosure left to Colonel Hacket-Pain? The men who were most capable of dealing with the ugly affair were sent away with scant courtesy from Pall Mall and it is impossible not to suspect that it was the desire of the authorities to quash the whole business. Unquestionably they have given themselves into the handsof their enemies by their attitude in regard to this scandal, and by the manner in which, even now, they seemed to desire to stifle discussion.

The annual report of the Army Medical Department is always an important document, but the late date at which it necessarily appears often deprives it of the attention it should receive. The report for 1903 has just been issued, and it is very gratifying to note that it is much more satisfactory than its predecessor, which was distinctly unfavorable. The book is full of statistics relating to the troops in every part of the world, and the amassing of the material always explains the delay in the publication. The troops serving in the United Kingdom in the year under review numbered 110,555, as compared with 93,665 in 1902, and yet, notwithstanding this increase, the admissions to hospital were but 64 892, as compared with 66,617 in the previous year. The deaths were 451, the invalids 2 888 and the constantly sick 3,895, all these figures showing considerably lower rates than in 1902. In Scotland, the admissions to hospital were less, but the death-rate was higher, while in Ireland both rates were reduced. Of the diseases, biginning with eruptive fevers, scarlet fever had the most cases, these numbering 290 with five deaths. There were two cases of small-pox. Influenza attacked 1,571 men, but of these only two died. There were ninety-two cases of enteric, and of these not less than twenty-eight died. It is unnecessary to pursue the figures further in this place, and we are content to remark that on the whole there was satisfactory improvement, Aldershot does not come out at all favourably.

It is difficult to indicate the causes of sickness and physical failure in the Army, but probably improved sanitary conditions affecting the soldiers life have much to do with the better result. We are afraid we cannot say that the physique of the infantry of the Line, speaking generally, is at all what it should be. The observer is struck with the number of small men, or rather boys wearing the King's uniform. This was noticed at the Aldershot Review, and it may be observed in many other places, The cavalry attracts a better class of men, and, though they are not all that could be desired, they are in most cases much better than the infantry. Considering that the Royal Engineers, like the Royal Marines and the Imperial Yeomanry, attract an excellent stamp of men, it seems certain that something is wrong with our system of recruiting. At any rate, it is quite clear that we are at immense pains to lure into the Service men of whom many are not worth having, while robust and healthy men are drawn to the Imperial Yeomanry and to other forces. We hope the Director of Recruiting will turn his attention to these significant facts.

The question of promotion by selection, which has been discussed so much, is a potent subject of argument in the United States, and we observe that there are those who think that by the dismissal of Mr. Root from office the United States Army escaped an evil which has come upon us. At any rate, the view of the "Army and Navy Register" is that promotion by selection stands as a confession that most officers are not fit to be advanced and that there is an abiding distrust in them as they come up for promotion to the next higher rank. In short, it is an admission in the United States, that the entire system of training at West Point is a flat failure. Our own view is well-known, and we think it is generally held in the Army. When selection is based upon merit—and it is not to be disputed that there are officers whose merit may be conspicuous—it is wise and the best thing for the Army. We think no one will be disposed to question that opinion. But we are, nevertheless, convinced that occupations of peace do not always, nor perhaps generally, give any proper indication of fitness for the duties of war and thus it is that the operation of selection is questioned when its relation to merit cannot be discovered, and in this way it becomes a source of discouragement to those who feel themselves injured by it. All we can say is that it should be surrounded by the best guarantees that are possible. The great danger, as we have said before, is that selection may become the stalking horse for favouritism, and that is what American officers fear.

The proceedings of the Russian squadron on its way to the Far East and to destruction were from first to last unusual, and its actions may be taken as a very convincing text for those who hold the view that International Law is, for want of an effective sanction, liable to be disregarded with impunity. A powerful fleet, meant to engage a whole navy in battle, could hardly be ousted from neutral ground by the small force available for the purpose of policing that ground and therefore, its commander considers himself free to act in any way he thinks fit. Now, the grounds upon which he thinks fit to take any particular action must, in the nature of things, be partly political, partly military. As for the latter, he may neglect all risks, there being no force available by which the neutral Power could execute an ejectment. Politically, the Admiral in command showed that he or his Government appreciated at its exact value unsupported neutrality, knew how far he might go without provoking a conflagration, and ruled his actions by the results of his calculations in this wise. Thus we are brought back to the old fact that international, cosmopolitan, feeling does not influence the conduct of the military commanders at war within the limits which it is the duty of the diplomats of their country to ascertain. "Expediency, calculated in terms of foreign intervention" is a phrase used by an English writer, which sums up accurately the whole statement. From the earliest days of modern warfare the political instructions of a General about to take the field have been the actual ground-work of his strategy, and to take one instance only, in 1701 Eugene defeated Catinat largely on account of the fact that the French General was insufficiently supplied with information as to his limit, while the Prince knew all that was necessary to regulate his conduct towards neutrals. In the despatches of either commander there is little to be read of the dogmas of modern international lawyers. Nor can the Napoleonic campaigners, with their ravaging of Germany and of Italy, claim to show a purer conception of abstract justice, nor the England of the Copenhagen time, the France of 1806, the Germany of 1875.

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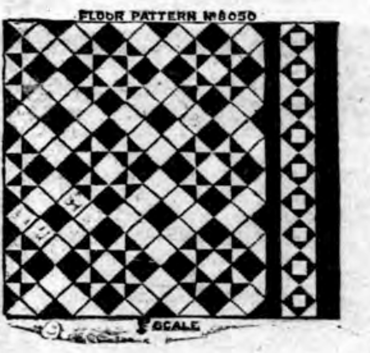

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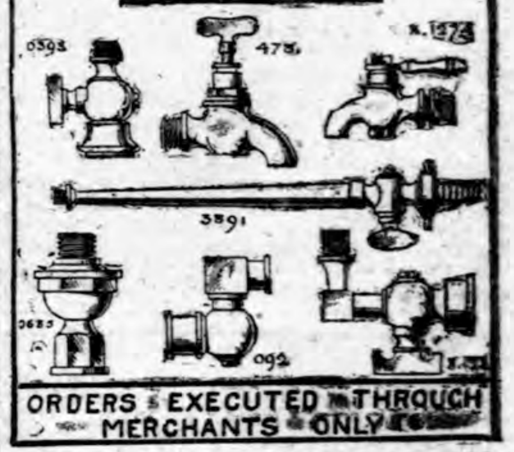

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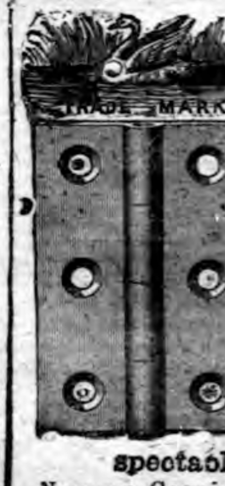

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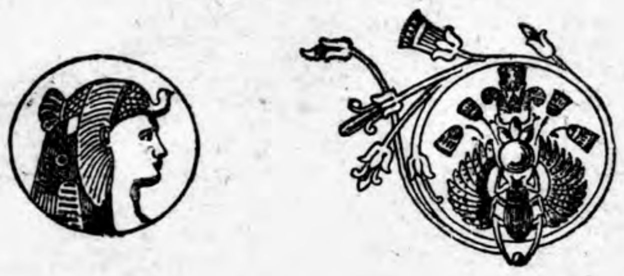

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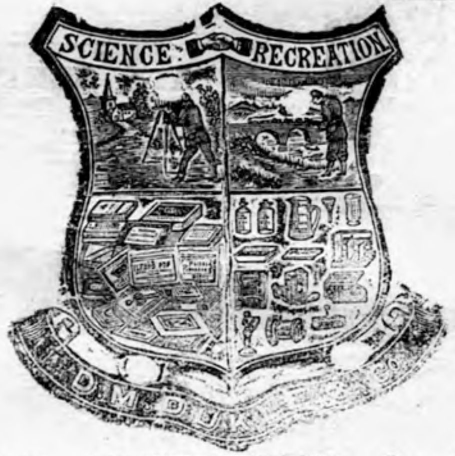

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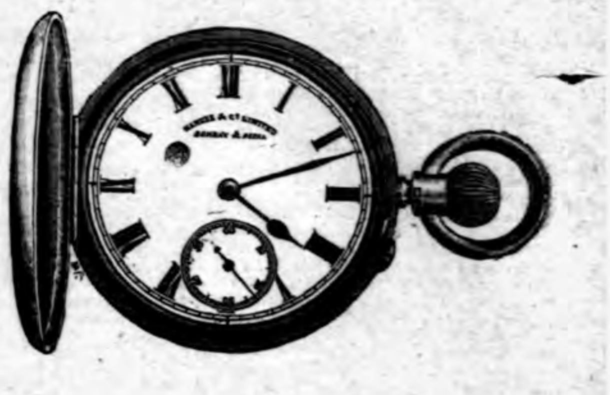

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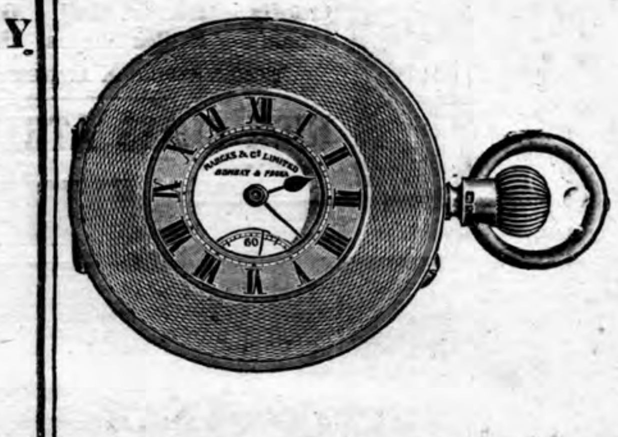

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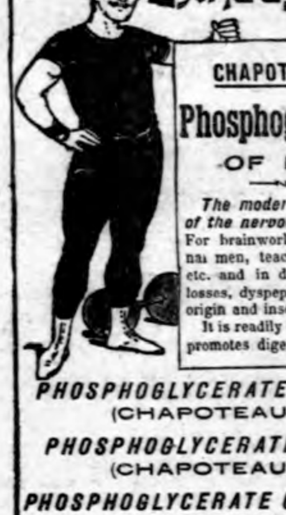

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